

**MAROON
AND
WHITE
1940**



Hours: 9 to 7 Saturday 8 to 9

Lola Wallace

"CREATIVE HAIRSTYLIST"

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Humor

Mr. Brown had a bird by the name of Ensa. One day the bird flew away. A few weeks later Mr. Brown had his window up, airing out his room, and Influenza.

Emma Cane.

Miss Mitchell: Herbert, in the sentence, "Many new styles of coiffures are being presented," you mispronounced coiffures. Do you know what it means?

Herbert: Yes, mam, everybody knows that. It's the bell that old-time folks rung when it was time to go to bed.

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William T. Smith, Jr.

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Ewing At Pine

Teacher: Benny, what is an Adam's apple?

Pupil: The apple Adam ate in the garden of Eden.

When my little sister was about five or six, she could think of some of the cutest and most unusual things.

One day my mother said to her, "Audrey, don't you ever do again what you did in front of Mrs. Brown. She'll think that you're half-raised." "Well, mother," replied Audrey, "I am half-raised; I'm not grown yet."

On another occasion mother asked, "What shall we have for dinner?" "I know," Audrey answered, "Let's have some cock-eyed peas."

Teacher in Chemistry Lab.: Nitrogen was found in the free state and - - -

Student: Nitrogen was found not in the free state, Ireland, but in England by Priestley.

A small boy walked into a grocery and complained to the storekeeper that the meat that he had purchased was no good. "That ham was all right," replied the grocer. The boy was persistent in the fact that the meat was no good. Finally, the storekeeper said, "It was only cured last week. "Well," said the boy, "It must have had a relapse."

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Boy: Ragman, do you want to buy a gas stove?
Ragman (with a big dirty hat on): No, sonny, I'd
rather buy that hat you are wearing.

Scene in chemistry class.
Teacher: Raymond, why did you take chemistry?
Raymond: Because I like to fool with things.
Teacher: You don't fool with things in chemistry;
they fool with you if you aren't careful.

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l. Edna Sue Fulbright

m. Johnnie Mae Johnson



g. Inez Bruce



Duke's Mixture

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tired Feet. 2. Love in Bloom. 3. Hittin' the Earth. 4. "Caught" by the Camera. 5. "Posin'." 6. Striding. 7. Struttin'. 8. Freshmen see the new Handbooks. 9. Strolling. 10. "Kat" Procope. 11. Bench Warmers. 12. Hold that line! 13. "Look at the birdie." 14. Making Eyes. 15. Attentive. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Pretty please! 17. In parade 18. Play-day Spectators. 19. War-path. 20. Oh! 21. Determined Dwight. 22. Sumner's Perfect Couple. 23. Playday Events. 24. What d'ya know!! 25. Staffers at Work. 26. Three's a crowd. 27. Father Mathematics. 28. Artist. 29. Oomph Girls! 30. Tackle. 31. Caught. |
|--|---|

(An Index of the Snapshots)



HONORABLE LESTER A. WALTON

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
United States of Monrovia Liberia*

A Sumner graduate and speaker at a recent assembly

Poem

I have seen shooting stars,
I have watched the sun set; vexed,
As I sat in pensive mood
Wondering what I would do next.

I have seen the sun rise
On a world that's full of sorrow;
Oh! the beauty I beheld
Wondering where I'd be tomorrow.

I have seen tides come in
From a large and spacious sea,
Oh, a trip on this ocean.
I wonder will it come to me?

Jewel Busch.

Awakening

Still trees that long have been so bare
Lifting silver arms into the air
In silent supplication, now quivers
While winter falters, then vanishes—
And nude boughs blur with buds,
And bare fields clothe with grasses,
And the slender willow blows
A mist of red, a mist of rose,
And suddenly under the wistful weather
The silver boughs a soft green feather.

George Price, Jr.

Defeat

Defeat comes down upon me like the slow
And beating rhythm of an autumn rain—
A dragging, sagging, seething melody
Whose pale and death-like music throbs with
pain.

Is there no hope for lighter brighter skies?
Is there no promise of the future years?
Defeat comes down and dulls my aching eyes,
And tells me just how futile are my tears.

To March

Farewell, March, I shall not miss you
When you go—
Your changing hours of sun and rain,
Of wind and snow.
I never knew a more inconstant
Friend than you,
For you are like a trusted lad
Who proved untrue.

I hear you, faithless braggart, laughing
At my pain,
Amused that I should gain my strength
From April's rain.
But go on laughing; your brief hour ends
With the dawn.
Farewell, March, I shall not miss you
When you're gone.

Naomi C. Long.

Silver Rain

The silver torrents blur my view,
As from my window I gaze,
Thoughtfully at its silver hue,
Holding sway of a silver day.

Like tiny silver soldiers falling
Sparkling as it come,
Spreading o'er all a silver pall
Of jewel-like silver rain.

George Price.



BLUE TRIANGLE CLUB

The Blue Triangle Club is a Girl Reserve unit of the Young Women's Christian Association. With its code and purpose "To face life squarely" and "To find and give the best", it attempts to offer girls a chance to lead a useful and happy life.

The club is composed of two groups, with a total membership of eighty-three girls. Club presidents are Gertha Lee Brock, Senior, and Doris Richardson, Junior. Club Sponsors: Miss Olive M. Durden and Mrs. Catherine Walker.



THE SUMNER HI-Y

The Hi-Y has had two national conferences at Berca, Kentucky, at which the Sumner Hi-Y Club was represented; the first time by James E. Cook, Jr.; the second time by Earl Cook. The national conference this year is to be held at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, this June, and the Sumner Hi-Y Club will send a representative.



Lawrence Valasek



OFFICERS: Rosa May Pens, President; Alice J. Ward, Secretary; John Seale, Treasurer; William Scott, Editor.

ENTOMOLOGY CLUB

The Entomology Club was organized March 6, 1940, by Miss O. Merriwether and three scientific-minded students.

Successfully the Club advanced until now it consists of fourteen members, and gradually increasing with the interest of its newly entered inquisitors.

The purpose of the Entomology Club (commonly called the Insect Club), is

To stimulate those who have already studied or become acquainted with insects so they will want to organize their information.



CORRESPONDENCE CLUB

The aim of this club is three-fold. First it aims to promote a better understanding among all high school students through letter writing. Secondly, it aims to arouse interest in the activities of other students by an exchange of ideas; and thirdly, it aims to develop good citizenship through a better understanding of the problems of other high school students.



Off. Pres. - Miss M. J. Carter; Secy. - Miss M. J. Carter; Treas. - Miss M. J. Carter; Editor - Miss M. J. Carter; and Harmon, Willie May.



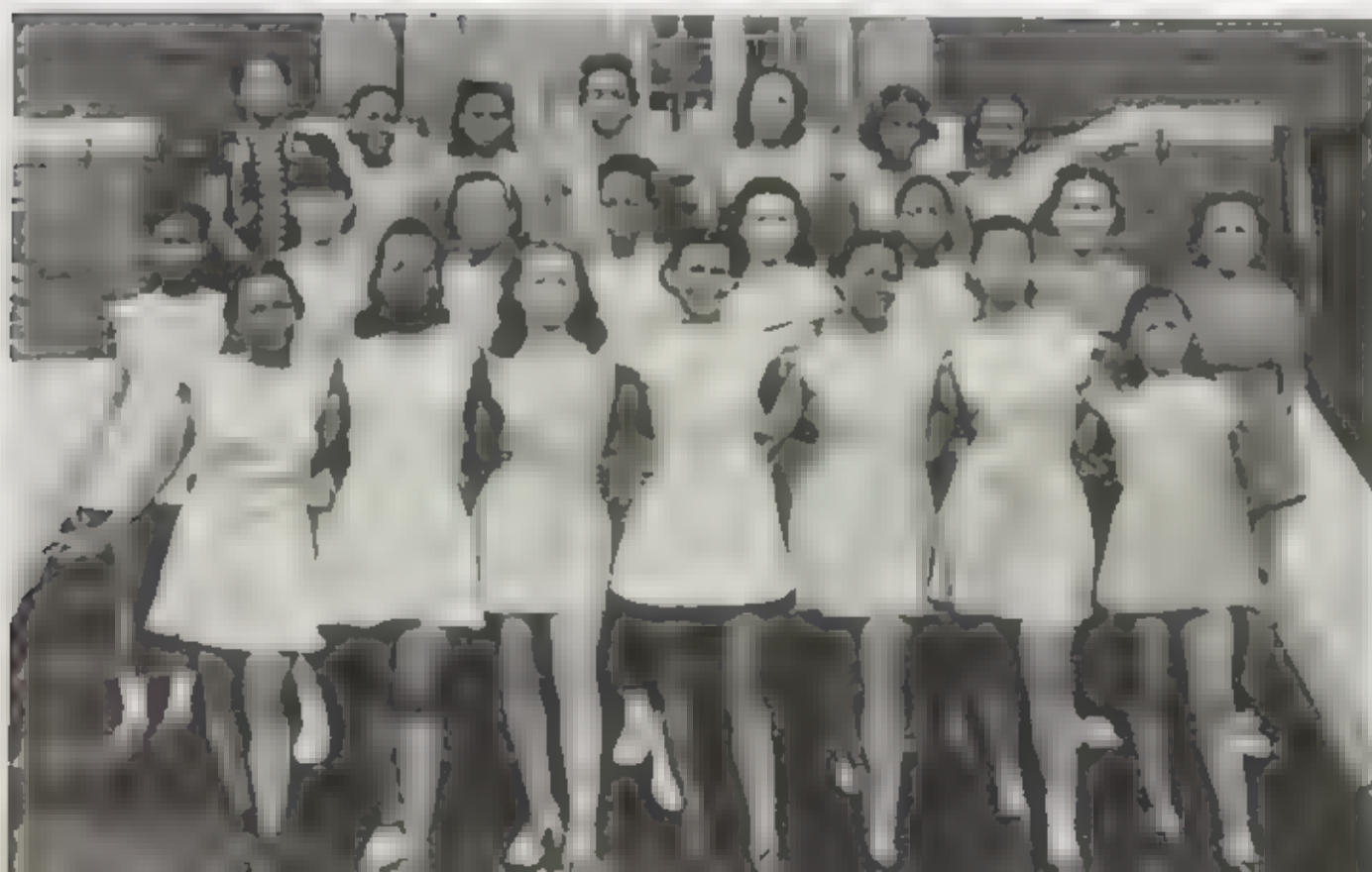
THE GIRLS' GYM CLUB

The Girls' Gym Club consists of 46 members. The club is under the sponsorship of Miss A. B. Holmes. After six weeks of work in the Sumner High School, Miss Holmes presented "The 1940 Girls' Gym Club Variety Program". The program consisted of six divisions — Danish Dance of Greeting, Athletic Line Routine, Pyramid Building, Precision, Stunts, and The Maroon and White Hoop.

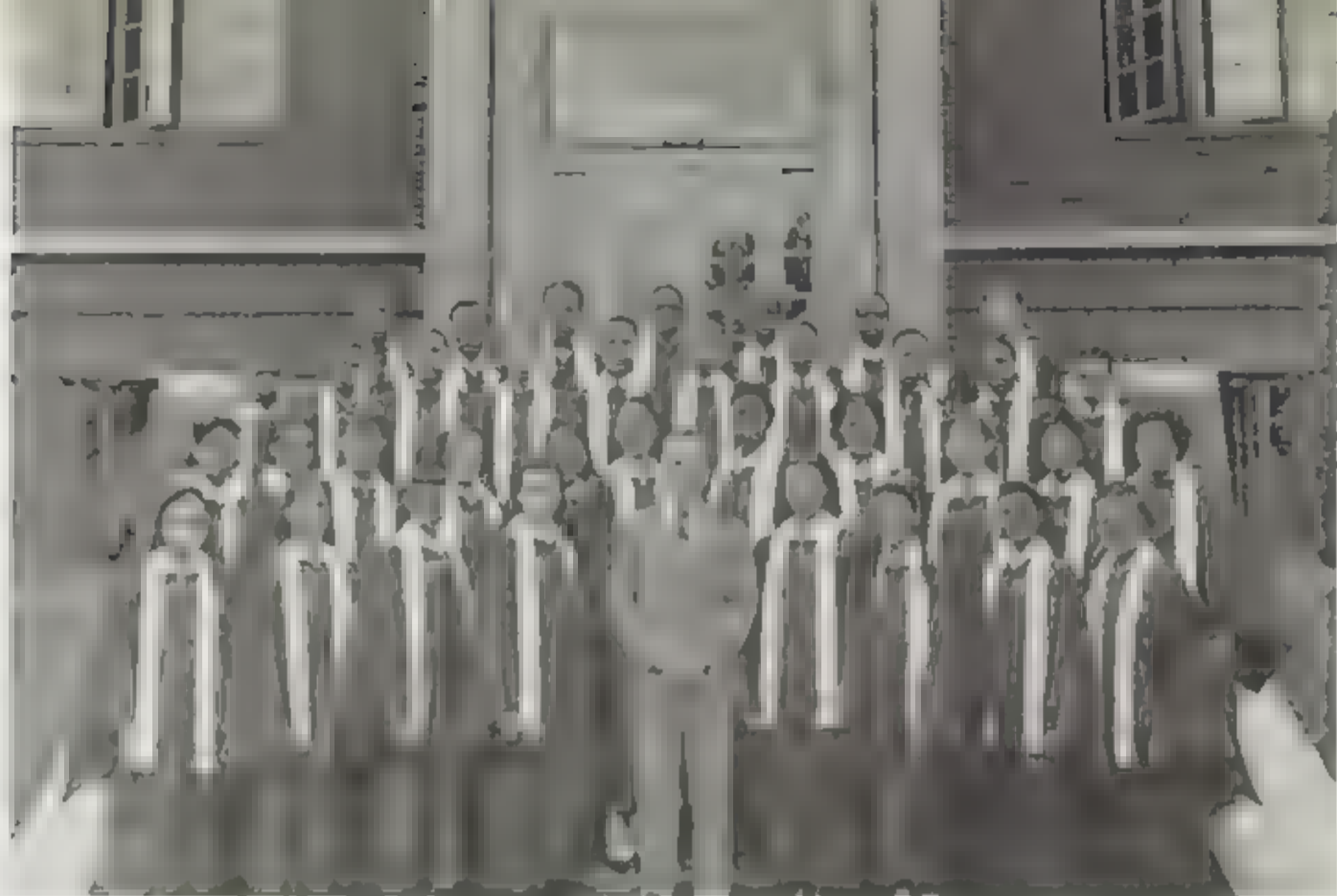
Twenty-two members of the club made the program go over with great success. Those that participated were: Alby Baker, Olivia Banks, Inez Bruce, Jeannette Cook, Melanie Cotton, Bertha Euell, Fannie Fayne, Juanita Harris, Evelyn Lewis, Rosemary Martin, Marion Mitchell, Vivian Moore, Caroline Moss, Cordelia President, Doris Shavers, Mattie Story, Mary Taylor, Mary Traylor, Juanita Webb, Hester Whitfield, Dorothy Williams, and Dorothy King.



GIRLS' RHYTHMIC CLUB



MEMBERS Edward Benjamin



JUNIOR CHOIR

THE INSTRUMENTAL DEPARTMENT

The Instrumental Department of Sumner, under the direction of Mr. Stanley Lee Henderson, consists of the following divisions: Beginner's Band, Junior Band, Senior Band, and the Senior Orchestra, the Orchestra being the advanced organization.

The band and orchestra have won honors in city and statewide competition, winning three trophies, and a trophy and two medals by Gwendolyn Fox and George M. Hall, soloist.

The band was this year chosen as the best concert band in the state.



WILLIAMS
Laverna, Reginald Kim-



FOOTBALL TEAM

TRACK TEAM

[illegible]



Arnold, Pres-
Secretary and
...
... Evelyn Arnold, Oneida
... Brook, Martha Holsey,
... Williams. Har-
riet Williams, Ada White, Maxine
Comer, Marion Johnson, Nellie Kiek,
...
...
...
...
Henry Vernon Charles, ...
ter, Evelyn Huxley, Willie Mae
Palmer Helen Chatwell Bernard
ington, Don Halse, Randolph Thomas,
Robert ... anson, Josha Williams.

THE NEGRO HISTORY CLUB

The Negro History Club has made considerable progress this year. From a very small number of members of last year, the enrollment has been increased to more than thirty.

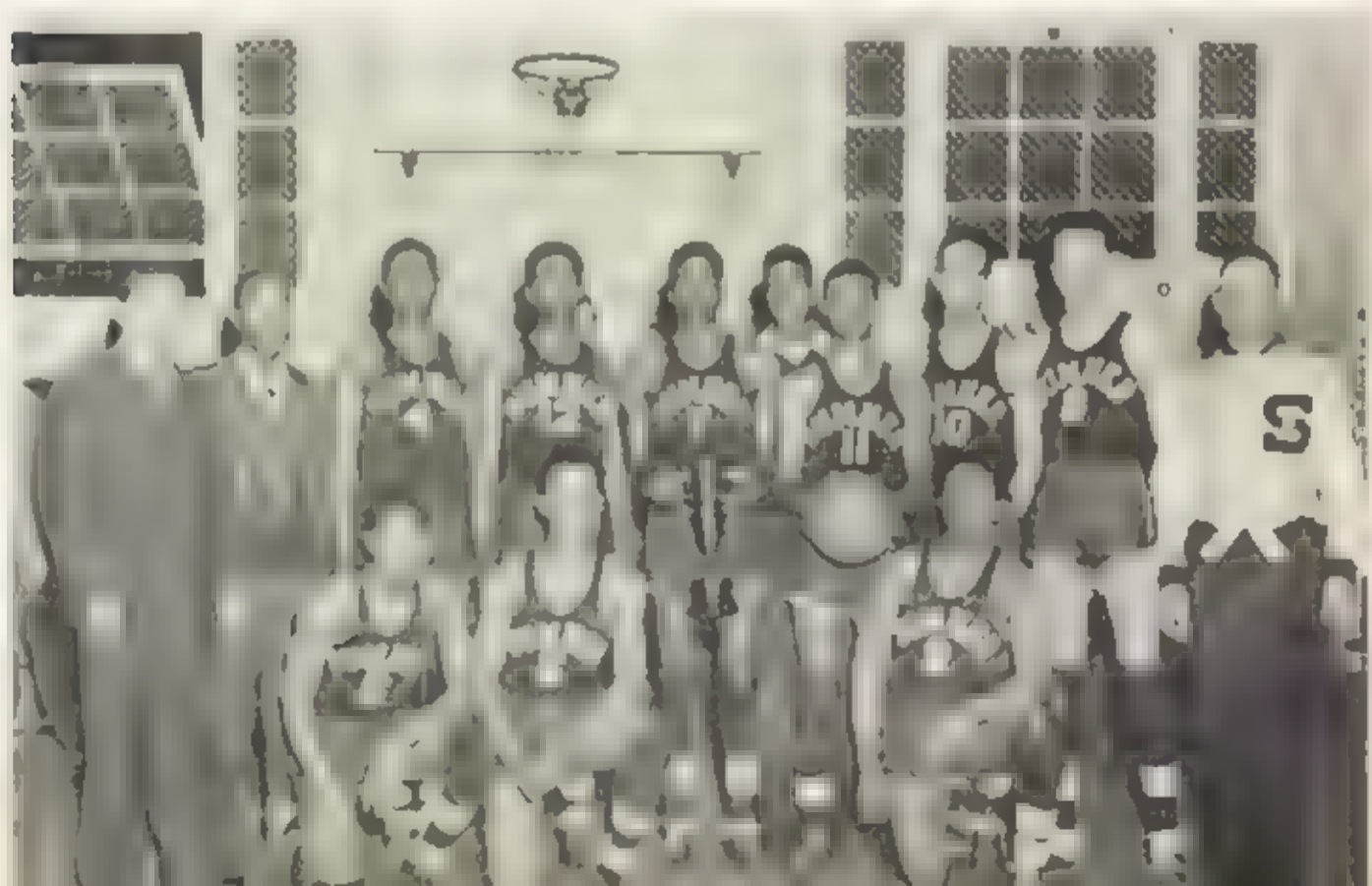
The club aims to bring to light, achievements of Negroes of the past and to discuss problems of the present time, especially where Negroes are concerned.

During the past year papers were read on the life and work of Benjamin Banneker, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Booker Washington, and others.

We shall continue to search the past history of the Negro, with a desire to achieve more in that respect; and with the aid of many publications, from time to time, to keep pace with the present progress of the Negro as well as his past history.

SUMNER STATE CLASS "A" CHAMPS—1940

A Weary But Happy Group



Kneeling row (left to right): R. Tyler
Forward; C. Deaulle, Forward, R.
Proctor, Guard.

Standing: A. S. ...
Manager: L. ...
Ballou, Forward
ward and Center ...
Chapman, G. ...

Front row ...
Forward and ...

CLUBS





The May Festival

The theme of the Ninth Annual May Festival was "Spring Flowers." This theme was wisely chosen and it was magnificently portrayed on May 12, 1939, in a colorful, spectacular spring carnival which was witnessed by a large crowd of citizens. Followed by their maids and attendants, the retiring queen, Gertrude McCellan, and the retiring spirit, Edward Edmonson, entered. Everyone watched the new sovereigns as they made their grand entrance, Olean Scott, the queen, and William McAllister, the spirit. After the

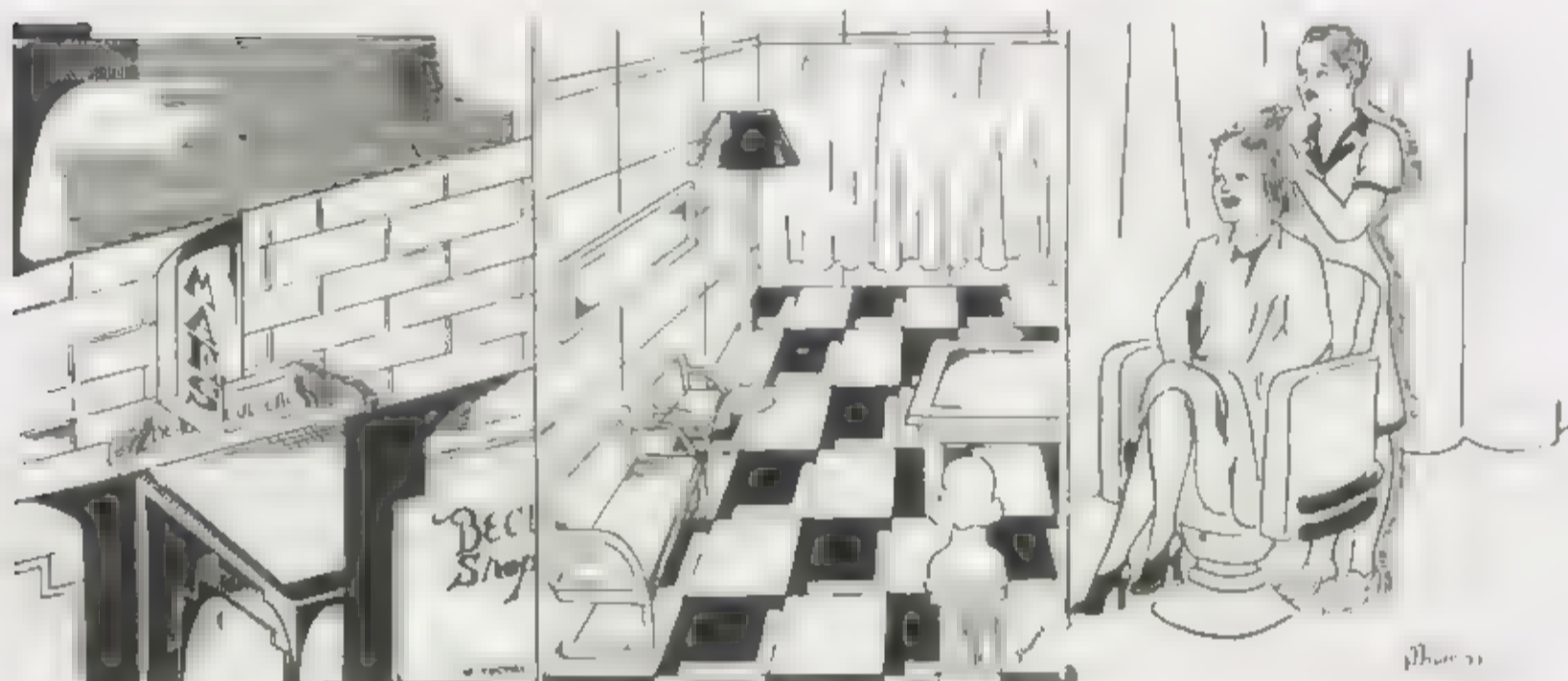
coronation ceremonies, some May Festival customs were presented, including a May Pole dance, a Well Festival, and a Spring dance. About one hundred and five pupils appeared in the carnival, the most of them taking part in the "Parade of Flowers" in which sixteen states of the United States and fifteen foreign countries were represented. After this part of the program, a large portion of the crowd slowly made its way into the building to observe some of the other interesting features of the Festival.

were accustomed to dressing this way in the
 times, they were chosen by their American
 neighbors who found them very amusing. Now
 the steel mill workers, who were admitted for
 work by all races of the United States, were
 in their days.

Yes, the black immigrant, just as other
 groups of foreign-borns, has contributed his
 efforts to make America a better place in
 which to live.

Ruth Thompson.

A Lucrative Field of Negro Business



The Black Immigrant

America plays an all important part in the meeting and welding of races. The colored races are no exception. These seekers of destiny have come from the far corners of the world, bringing with them their fine gifts of their native lands. Our great port of New York calls them from Spain, France, the Guianas, Arabia, Denmark, Portugal, Britain, and Africa. With them they bring traces of their quaint folk life and traditions. The largest number, from British West Indies, come for economical and educational advantages offered in the United States. Next in number are the Spanish-speaking natives of the Virgin Islands, who take an intelligent and active interest in affairs of their former homeland. They are tireless in their efforts to establish civil government instead of the naval administration now in existence.

These black foreigners who are usually lean, sunburnt, quaint of manners and speech, constitute a total population of 73,803 in the United States. From the year of 1920 to 1923 the foreign born Negro population increased nearly 40%. But this increase was not permanent because 20% left during that period, leaving a net increase of 24,000 for the three years. Today, in Harlem alone, there are about 35,000 foreign born Negroes. It is this body of black immigrants that make New York so unlike Pittsburgh, Washington, Chicago, and other cities with large American Negro populations. For the first time here they are in contact with American Negroes and American race prejudice. They find it hard to segregate themselves into colonies. Their too-dark complexions make it impossible to pose as Cubans or other alien-tongued foreigners, thus their adjustment to American life becomes a task.

Since the largest number of black foreigners come from the West Indies, we should be interested in learning more about them. To the average American Negro all English-speaking natives are West Indians. It is generally thought that there is everything in common among these people. This is not true. The West Indians classify themselves as being either Antiguans or Jamaicans. The barriers: geographical, political, and cultural separations make them form entirely different characteristics. However, their social grouping is determined by family connections, education, wealth, and power. This social grouping does not hold to the physical barriers mentioned. Hence, one may occupy the lowliest to the most exalted position in society, whether he be an Antiquan or a Jamaican. This social bar-

rier that separates the colored aristocrat from the laboring class is almost unsurmountable. But in America the lowliest West Indian learns to assert himself.

For over one hundred years the West Indians have played a most important role in American Negro life. John Brown Russwurm, a Jamaican, one of the founders of Liberia, was the first colored man to be graduated from an American college and to publish a newspaper. This was in 1827, sixteen years before the first Odd Fellows' Lodge for Negroes was organized in New York by Peter Ogden. John W. A. Shaw of Antigua, who in the early nineties, passed a Civil Service examination, became deputy commissioner of taxes for Queen's County. The West Indian's contributions to the wealth and power of the United States has not yet been realized. It was the "black men of the Caribbean who made the union of the Atlantic and Pacific possible by their intelligence and muscular endurance during the building of the Panama Canal", said Major-General Goethals, chief engineer and builder of this magnificent project.

Since these people come from lands where they experienced no legalized social or occupational handicaps, they find it hard to adapt themselves to the customary tasks reserved for Northern Negroes. Having a distinct dislike for menial labor and being carefully trained for skilled trades, they apply for positions that the average Negro has been taught to believe restricted to white alone. This persistence in fighting restricted labor has opened new fields of employment. They venture out in business, such as jewelry shops, fruit stands, grocery stores, and tailor shops, while the American Negro usually dominate those businesses where competition from other groups is small—barber shops and poolrooms.

The Antiquans and Jamaicans are, on the whole, homeloving people, fond of sports, but lacking a sense of humor (although Bert Williams, world's greatest Negro comedian, was born in the Bahama island). They save their earnings and send a large part of it home to their kinsmen.

There is a distinct difference between the West Indian's and the American Negro's form of religion. While the former is restrained in his emotions, the latter has a tendency to indulge in displays of emotionalism bordering on hysteria.

The West Indians originated the style of wearing white shoes and light flannel pants during the summer months. Although they

A Glorious Awakening

The day was one of rare beauty; the hour was a most convenient one, and I was very drowsy. Settling myself in my favorite chair, I prepared for a little nap.

Suddenly I heard the babble of voices and before I knew it I was surrounded by a group of my friends who were pulling me out of my chair. They wanted me to go swimming with them. This sounded rather refreshing, so I agreed to the hilarious plan. With carefree abandon, our swimming toggery in bags, we tramped through the house to the waiting jalopy.

We rode past the crowded and stifling city streets where unkempt children were playing. We rode past slovenly and slightly inebriated men who were conversing on the street corners. We rode past filthy and tumbled down tenement houses reeking with pungent odors. We rode past depressing and degrading sights to the fresh country air, green grass, shady trees, chirping birds and beautiful flowers. This was truly God's country. We basked in the glow and peace of this refreshing environment.

Feeling rather thirsty, we stopped at a roadside inn and obtained a few bottles of soda. After hurriedly consuming it, we went on our way once more.

"Past the orchards, past the barns,
Past cows and the fields of corn.
Onward! Onward! Faster still,
Around the bend to the old red mill."
"Hurry! hurry! for goodness sake,
Soon we'll reach our cherished lake."

Suddenly the jalopy, christened Old Faithful, evidently grew weary of her load, for she gave away. With a wheeze and a cough she refused to bear us any longer. She was as dead as a door nail. The driver got out to investigate. He tinkered with the spark plug, the fan belt, and various other mysterious parts of the automobile. After giving up hope of restoring life to Old Faithful, he began to beg us for assistance. We got out and walked around the car, looking intelligent and eyeing it with suspicion and disdain. Suddenly someone had a brainstorm and investigated the gasoline supply. To our surprise we found the tank was empty. A collection was taken up and a delegation was sent to secure the cherished fluid. In their absence the remainder of us sang loudly and lustily to pass the time away. With a song in our hearts and a crack in our voices, we welcomed the gasoline bearer.

Painfully and slowly we continued on our way. Finally, we reached our cherished lake. The sunlight on the water gleamed and glistened. The wind made ripples on its surface. The tantalizing swishing and gurgling of the water made us race to shelter and don our swimming paraphernalia.

Frivolous, hilarious, and energetic, we splashed about in the water. The cool and delicious feeling of water on one's lurid and sweaty body had a soothing sensation. With closed eyes and lazy strokes, I swam toward the middle of the lake. The current was taking me swiftly to my destination. I had no idea that I had traveled such a long distance until I attempted to stand up. My feet went down and the previously soothing waves turned to violent and terrifying water. Frantically I kicked and struggled. I reached the surface and gasped for air. I was under again. After kicking with all my might, I came up for air the second time. As the water closed about me, again I remembered having heard that the third time to go under was the last time. With all my power and strength, I struggled and kicked.

Suddenly, I awoke with a start and gazed into the face of my mischievous brother, who had been dashing cold water on my face. With a sigh of relief, I lay back in my chair and said, "That is what I call a glorious awakening."

Mary Turner.

Emotion

Of all the things for which I care,
The gifts our Lord has given,
Winter's wind pure driven snow
In silver fingers from my eaves,
On my windows delicate flegrees.

A poignant feeling in my breast,
As a shy young violet does its best,
And singing birds take wing
To announce the recent arrival
Of the beautiful lady spring.

There's something about a summer's
Day that fills my eyes with tears,
Causes my heart to overflow,
As peaceful clouds sail in blue skies
And gentle breezes blow.

George Price, Jr.

The Voice of Freedom

When we consider the elements guiding and influencing the progress of America's most oppressed minority group, we cannot forget the one great factor of law. Civics tells us that law is the rule by which the people of a community, locality, or nation should govern themselves. However, it is evident that many of these laws in the majority of our communities do not apply to the Negro. In giving the black man of this nation his freedom seventy-five years ago, the white master kept two strikes against him, and both of these were law. Under the leadership of the foremost members of our race and with the aid of many liberal white-blooded Americans, the Negro has not struck out yet. Instead, we have ventured into the field of law, the only means by which we can annul the white man's curse.

In the first few years after the emancipation, the Negro lawyers' struggle to maintain a professional foothold in the United States almost resulted in failure and the ultimate decrease in civic privileges. One of the definite causes which retarded the Negro lawyers' progress was, he could not get enough support from either the white or his own race. In studying law, the black man made the first mistake of practicing without regard to his own people. He prepared himself for a career of lawsuits, business disputes, and criminal defense. When the chief need of the majority of the Negroes for lawyers were for to obtain equal privileges and equal justice, the early colored barman was not prepared for the tricks and discriminations practiced in the southern courts of uneven justice.

Another mistake practically fatal to our newly acquired freedom was the venturing of every Negro lawyer into the field of politics, which at that time was more corrupt than it is in the present decade. Many of our race survived the political struggle and emerged victorious in the managing of our government. Such notable lawyers as John H. Smythe, our first colored minister to Liberia; T. Morris Chester, an Arkansas officer of the reconstruction period; John R. Lynch, and John M. Langston, congressman, and several other diplomats, reformers, and United States Army officers. All of these were graduates of law.

To the very few barmen who had wealth enough to withstand the ordeal of a simple practitioner's career, we owe thanks for the first major step in breaking down the barriers of general discrimination existing largely in the U. S. A. Since the black people could not

support a law school graduate, he was forced to take up another profession, or enter into the already discussed political field. Those who went into the latter class usually found service in the government. There they helped considerably to equalize the opportunities of the colored American. But these men were out of the field of law. The former class of graduates, those who prepared for a sideline profession to keep them going, were the ones that struggled with the tricks of corrupt justice to destroy the evil forces working against our race.

Gradually, as the Negro lawyer was forced out of politics, he was compelled to take his place beside these struggling barmen. In the late nineties, our lawyers made bold strokes for equal liberties. Continually, through the years they have been educating themselves for the task of breaking down a two hundred year old institution prejudice.

Much success has resulted in the North, but the South is left as a future test of their actual ability. Can our black mouthpieces of Liberty, Justice, and Fraternity carry on the courageous fight in the future as they have in the past? Can they surpass the many triumphs over prejudice? The Negro has often found it necessary to apply the methods of criminal barmen to escape the loopholes of the white man's law. The fight for entrance into colleges, Army Institutions, equal business opportunities and government positions have all been successful to a large degree. Now with their dark eyes to the South, the Negro lawyers are making another gallant thrust and this time they have a black minority which is more able to support them.

Laurence Still.

Canossa

I've been to Canossa;
I've know its death-cold snows
And misty winter skies.

I've been depressed;
Suffered pain that cut as deep
As the snow itself.

I know just what it means
To find life's sweetest dreams
Cannot come true.

But I've hoped against
Canossa's blinding storms
And lo, I am the Victor!

Finding Inspiration by Press

It is true that the Negro race has progressed since its emancipation, but there is much to be done towards his improvement. Because certain ambitious and far-seeing individuals have journeyed on ahead, the race has been given a path on which to follow. To help him along, new fields of work are continually being opened up to him. We find that in the realms of education, with which we are immediately concerned, the newspaper has played an important part.

Since everything that exists must have had a beginning, I will give a brief history of the Negro newspaper. Our history of the Negro in the newspaper field goes back to the early part of the eighteenth century. Of the early pioneers in the newspaper work, John Brown Russworn deserves the most credit. He came to the United States from Jamaica, his birthplace, to attend college. The first Negro to obtain a college degree in the United States, he placed his efforts in the field entirely new to the race—the colored newspaper.

Mr. Russworn edited and published the first newspaper, called the "Freedmen's Journal", in the year of 1827, in New York City. Shortly afterwards he published another paper, called "The Rights of All". These early papers proved to be powerful and useful in promoting intelligence of the race. In 1837 there appeared another newspaper under the name of "The Weekly Advocate", edited by one Samuel E. Carnish. Later the paper adopted the name of "The Colored American". It, like "The Freedmen's Journal", filled its columns with select and important bits of information. It boldly advocated the emancipation and elevation of the Negroes.

In the northern states, before the Civil War, a number of papers, forty-one to be exact, were published by Negroes. This had much to do with bringing about the success of the anti-slavery movements. It was through this medium that the Negro, just out of slavery, was gradually made aware of the affairs of the world and how they affected them. It helped considerably in answering his questions of where he was to go and what he could or should do in this new life. As time passed, progress was made, and bigger and better newspapers were developed.

One of the most important later publications was called the "Northern Star", and was edited by Frederick Douglass. He later became the most influential editor among the Negroes. He had already made a deep impression on the public in presenting his own interesting story in what he called the "Narrative".

These early newspapers consisted of only a few sheets and treated of things of the utmost importance to the race. They were, in a sense, acting as teachers. Today there are hundreds of colored newspapers all over the country, far better than those of the past in the way of written material; but I ask you to stop and think of how little progress they have made morally—in the things that really count. Those early papers did not show as much achievement and fields of experience as the present papers. Yet, our modern papers deal largely with sensationalism and social life. There is a philosophy concerning the newspapers that always rings true: People read seven out of ten columns of crime simply because the papers print it. Today, of the better class, we have such newspapers as the Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender, and Afro-American, and others which space will not permit me to mention.

In concluding, I wish for you to keep in mind these facts. The early appearance of Negro editors is significant. Some of them did not know as much as those today, but they appreciated the importance of a daily record and the prestige which it gives. They knew the value of the press in fighting the battles of humanity.

It must be remembered, however, that although Negroes were doing difficult things efficiently, they had the help and cooperation of friendly whites. Without their assistance these efforts would have failed.

Austin Nichols.



The Negro woman, too, has played an important role on the stage of Negro poetry. Mrs. G. D. Johnson, through her "Heart of a Woman", has written much of her sadness. Though not one word or hint of race is present, still the unwritable tragedy of the Negroes' sufferings is described.

Langston Hughes comes with his new form of poetry and his novel, "Not Without Laughter". Du Bois, Kelly Miller, and R. Nathaniel Dett, composer, pianist, and poet, belong to this class. Dialect and poetry of protest against segregation voice the sentiment of the Negro masses.

Here and there in magazines we find a poem by some unheard of Negro, perhaps a student. Another generation rises; another voice is heard, the voice of Negro youth. And so, upward through trials "We climb the slopes of life with throbbing hearts" to grasp our cherished star.

Naomi C. Long.

Banking of an Oppressed People

From the beginning of time there has always been a struggle for the accumulation of wealth. After means of acquiring were found, ways of keeping were sought. At first the cave dwellers hid their treasures in niches and secret passages of their caves. Men of the far East, after bringing their tithes to be placed at the foot of the emperor, stored their immense wealth for their posterity.

With the advancement of civilization, modern means of saving have come into existence. Money was placed in banks and banking developed into a paying enterprise.

In this venture none have had more obstacles to overcome than the Negro, who, we can say with pride, has come forward from subjugation, and in seventy-five years has, at least, established a place in this field.

When the Emancipation of Proclamation freed the Negro slaves, a Freedman's Bank was established, supposedly to encourage frugality and thrift among the newly liberated slaves. The institution became a detriment to Negro progress, taking advantage of the ignorance and superstition which was prevalent among those whose opportunities for acquiring knowledge were little or none. Instead of providing a non-profit concern for the depositing of Negro savings, it was soon dissolved, leaving the depositors destitute.

Dread of repetition of this disastrous affair left the Negro populace, for a time, apprehensive of further banking endeavors. To overcome this fear has taken years of not altogether successful work. But, as the Negroes increased in number and importance, the necessity for improving the economic conditions led to the establishment of the Capitol Savings Bank of Washington, D. C. This was the first private bank opened and operated for business by Negroes in the United States. After sixteen years of commendable service, this bank failed, and the Alabama Penny Savings Bank, of Birmingham, came into existence. During the operation of this bank more than two hundred thousand dollars was deposited by more than ten thousand persons.

Probably the expansion and branching out of this bank caused its failure. These banking failures, along with others, began to quell enthusiasm, and the Negroes became discouraged. Later, because of the need of the rapidly spread-fraternal societies for depositories for their funds, the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain was established. This movement was the first great effort of the Negro to organize a bank. Contributing much to its failure were the lax business methods within the institution and meager banking experience of the officers.

Not all of the banking institutions have failed, however, for a few have lived and others more recently organized are going forward. In Nashville, Tennessee, the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Company, under the presidency of H. A. Boyd, is serving its purpose. The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Durham and Raleigh, North Carolina, is progressing under its president, C. C. Spaulding. The Citizens' Trust Company, of Atlanta, has been operating since August, 1921, and is certainly worthy of mention. Tribute should also be paid to Jesse Binga, under whose guidance the Binga State Bank was organized in Chicago.

It is by no means fitting for the progress of a race, removed only seventy-five years from slavery, to be compared with one whose natural heritage is freedom and a chance for advancement; but it is altogether fitting, when writing of Negro progress in the past seventy-five years, that banking be mentioned as an achievement.

Elizabeth Wallace.

many unusual ideas about architecture, reminiscent of the great Frank Lloyd Wright, for he believed that houses should be built around the personality of the people who are to live in them, and that above all, houses are to grow naturally out of the landscape and become a part of it, just as trees spring from the ground and are always an intimate part of the landscape. Besides these factors, Williams believes in the importance of color in connection with buildings of all kind. Some of his color schemes have been declared the most satisfactory in the realm of domestic architecture.

Besides Williams, two other outstanding architects have been Albert I. Cassell and

Hilyard R. Robinson. Cassell's work at Howard University has already been mentioned. The outstanding work of Robinson to date has been the great Langston Housing project in Washington, D. C. This project ranks among the most spectacular and yet the most successful of its kind yet done in America. It is curious that members of Robinson's group seem to be almost oblivious of this great triumph. Robinson has been for many years a top flight draughtsman, employed by the U. S. Housing Projects Authority. More recently he has entered private business, and has been associated in many recent plans with Paul Williams.

Emma Cane.

The Negro Writes

There are far too many Negro prose writers of note to name here. Indeed, the Negro has written of politics, religion, art, and every conceivable subject as the white man has done. It is not for me to say, that because a man's skin is light or dark he more fully comprehends the different phases of our civilization. But on race problems and achievements, surely he should excel who has actually felt the slave-driver's whip. It is the same story that our grandparents told to our parents, our parents to us, we to our children, and on. We, who know this subject best, shall continue to write of our race's obstacles, faith, and achievements. The white man cannot approach us here. We write of a Congo he never knew. We sing of a lash he never felt. We are alone and unsurpassed in knowledge and on us falls the duty to impart it.

I have not heretofore written of individual achievements, but some few cannot possibly go without mention. Jessie Fauset, for instance, is outstanding as the author of "The Chinaberry Tree", and three other novels, and Zora Neale Hurston of "Their Eyes Were Watching God", a startling story of southern Negroes. Her "Jonah's Gourd Vine" is a highly praised novel. Carter G. Woodson, who is the editor of the "Journal of Negro History", is responsible for many important researches in Negro history.

Throughout the years, the Negro poet has thought in black, has spoken in black, and thus has written in black. He has been well aware of his dusky skin and his heritage of song. But we do not criticise him for wearing his grievances on his sleeve. He has a song to sing, different from that of all others. From the untaught melodies, the folk songs and

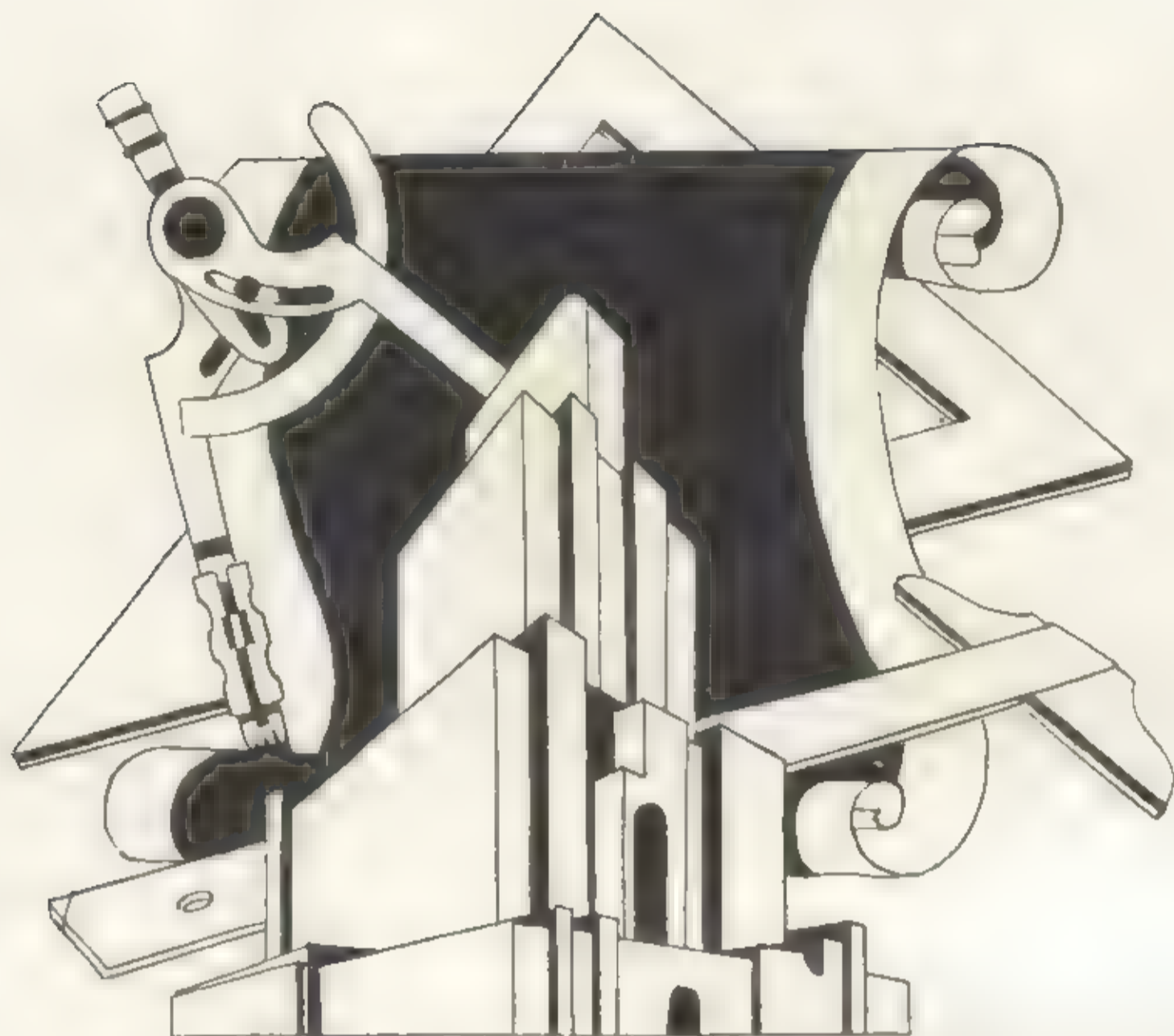
spirituals, through the newest forms of Negro poetry, his song has been one loyal to his Creator and determined to overcome his earthly tribulations. Truly, the Negro has suffered.

The early folk songs were of little worth. They were like Mother Goose Rhymes, learned and chanted, and were in dialect.

The spirituals, the earliest type of true American music, are one of the most notable contributions of any people, similarly circumstanced, to the world's treasury of song. These show the great faith and religious feeling of the Negro people and can never die.

Jupiter Hammond was the first American Negro poet of whom any record exists. Here begins the earlier poetry of art. Following him came Phyllis Wheatley. These laid foundation—a strong and secure one—for all this. Paul Lawrence Dunbar was outstanding in this period.

The present renaissance of the Negro brings with it poems that sing of love, beauty, nature, his beloved southland, and always religion and the wrongs inflicted upon his race. Yet, he bears malice in his heart toward no one. Everyone should know something of the vivid words that flowed from the pen of the late James Weldon Johnson. He was, to my mind, one of the best representatives of the present era. Another who stands high in my estimation is Leslie Pinckney Hill, who comes on the wings of oppression to contribute to the Negro's greatest gift. Countee Cullen, outstanding in many ways, has written many excellent poems and a novel, "One Way to Heaven".



ARCHITECTURE

The Negro in Architecture

Undoubtedly heading this list is the name of Paul R. Williams, a native Californian, who has designed many buildings in that state and other states in the West, the Middle West and the East and South. Besides his great series of buildings of a municipal nature, such as the Housing Project Groups for Negroes in Los Angeles, worthy of any architect, black or white, Williams has designed private homes and buildings for some of the most distinguished names in American business and the entertainment world. To mention a few: Williams has designed homes for Mr. E. L. Cord, the wealthy manufacturer of Cord automobiles and tires; he was the architect for the private homes of Will Hays, Tyrone Power (and Annabela), Sally Eilers, Zazu Pitts,

Leon Errol (the comedian), Grace Moore, a Southerner, by the way; Richard Arlen, Charles Correll (the Andy of "Amos and Andy"), Bill Robinson, Joseph Schenck, (the movie producer), Jay Paley (President of the Columbia Broadcasting System), and many others. Williams achieved his position and fame by the greatest competition and stint, combined with sheer genius that places him among the top flight of American architects. He has planned several large and luxurious hotels for the white in California, Colorado, and Arizona. Williams sprang into popular fame a few years back by being able to draw sketches and plans for houses up-side-down for his clients, while they sat facing him across his desk in his office. He possesses

such men as A. Phillip Randolph, the president of the Sleeping Car Porters. In 1929 this organization obtained a Federal Charter in the American Federation of Labor, and an international charter in 1936. Through this means this organization has been able to improve the working condition of the Negro, not only in this country, but also in other countries.

The redcaps were at first boys working their way through school. In Chicago, New York, and many other leading cities of the country, the Negro red-cap is employed; however, in a few other cities, for example, St. Louis, through discrimination, they are not employed. The history of recognition of the red-cap as a regular employee of the railroads, and as a separate union, has been as interesting as that of the porters, though somewhat different. They received their international charter in the American Federation of Labor in 1938. The chief problem of the red-cap at present is whether or not tips are to be accepted as wages, and whether or not the ten cents per bag, recently required of travelers wishing their baggage carried, will bring an adequate salary to the red-caps.

Sarah Freeman.



Was My Face Red

Being a lover of beautiful clothes, I untiringly turn through the daily papers, admiring the latest creations and always hoping and wishing that I might, some day get to the place where I can have all that I desire.

Mother often tries to make me understand that clothes aren't the only thing in life. Although I realize this, I'm still an ardent clothes fan.

One evening, just two days before my birthday, mother was rocking in her favorite chair and reading the paper. Standing behind her, I continually praised, admired and longed for the beautiful garments that danced across the pages as she turned them. All of a sudden, up popped a page that boasted four or five rows of marvelous dresses. Observing them one at a time, I pictured myself in each. They were in spring and summer's best colors, so the "ad" ran, with flared, tucked and pleated skirts. Among them was "A Girl's Delight", a beautiful dress which emphasized a small waistline by having large pockets on the hips, and there was "Margie", an adorable dress that had a very full skirt and large puffed sleeves which tended to cut one's height. It was made of the new "Romeo and Juliet" print. You should have seen "Lazy-Bones", with its striking design and its two-tone effect. "Summer Evening" was a charming two-piece dress, the skirt of which was a very full, gored, black crepe. Over this is worn a bright red sash that hangs the length of the skirt. With only one glimpse of the blouse, one becomes fascinated as it is made of sheer batiste with yards and yards of crisp lace and tiny red buttons down the front. Yes, I do think that the thing that I admired most in this frock was the lace, which practically covered the blouse. Oh, why couldn't I have a few of these gorgeous frocks? Sensing that this page had fascinated me, mother began to compliment some of the styles. She said, pointing to a peach of a dress, "Jewel, I think that you would look rather nice in this one." I felt as though I had been promised it. Would mother really get this one for me? Then, with her face brightening, she continued, "Jewel, would you *really* like to have this dress?" I replied, with a grin on my face, "Oh yes, mother, I'd love it."

"All right, then," said she, "I'll cut it out for you."

Jewel Busch.

averaged twenty-nine thousand. The Board, with the aid of the public, the Tuberculosis Society, and others helped to establish a school for the crippled Negro children, which was built in 1922, and is now the Turner School.

Another important accomplishment of the Urban League was the securing of playgrounds for the Negro children. During the year of 1928, the League found that five city and privately owned playgrounds did not admit Negroes, although in this same district 40% of the people were of that race. Thus, the League set up three vacant lots as playgrounds to show the Department of Recreation that the Negro children would make use of them. The Board of Education then opened three playgrounds and the Y. M. C. A. opened a play-field. Ever since then playgrounds have been given to and used more widely by the children of our race. Later, three community centers were built and employment was given to playground directors.

An important development of the work of the Urban League towards community uplifting were the Block Units, which were organized to better the social standing of the community. Some of the proposals that the Federation of Block Units sent to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, are:

(1) that the city replace all trees that had been destroyed by the tornado in the residential section, and plant trees in certain districts, especially in the neighborhood of the New City Hospital.

(2) that Tandy Park be remodelled with a swimming pool, a bath house, and the like, and be made a playground for adults only.

(3) that a separate playground with a tennis court be made for the children within these districts, and also a community center.

Then committees were appointed to follow each request through. As a result of the Block Unit, the physical appearances of homes were improved. Not only did the Federation of Block Units do such things as these, but it held the largest picnic in 1936 ever held in St. Louis.

I have talked about the most outstanding work of the St. Louis Urban League, but I must not forget that in 1921 the first Negro Health Education Week was directed by the League and has been celebrated every year since. Also during the year 1929 the first Art Exhibit was held, showing the work of our Negro artists of greater St. Louis.

We must give credit to the people who have so nobly participated in this great League. Now the Urban League has its headquarters at 3017 Delmar, where it is continuously giving, "Not alms but opportunity."

Virginia A. Suggs.



All Aboard!!

The 1930 census figures gave the number of Negroes in railroad service as 140,000. By 1938, this figure was reduced to 90,000, due to discrimination against the Negro, and the efficiency in the industry resulting from the use of labor-saving machinery.

The most important phases of the Negro in transportation are in connection with the pullman cars, doing service porter work, including red-caps.

When George Pullman placed the first pullman cars on the rails soon after the Civil War, he put them in charge of the porters and waiters, not to mention the chefs in the diner. These employees gave the loyalty, kindness, and excellent service which is characteristic of the Negro. First aid, care of children, and giving information on weather, population, speed of the train, and air-conditioning are only a few of the types of service that the porters, the maids, the chefs, and the waiters are asked to discuss. Few of the travelers, however, know that many of the men whom they ask such questions are college men.

Long hours, poor wages and class discrimination were just a few of the obstacles that faced these employees; however, they have steadily made progress through the efforts of

13. Andrew "Sherlock Holmes" Stokes Jackson and his F. B. I.'s
14. A young genius at work.
15. Crowning the "GREEN-HARPY" (and I do mean green).
16. Frances Hicks in conservation camp.
17. A hair-dressing moment in a grid-iron clash, starring Ben Jr.
18. That genial Latin teacher, Mr. J. J. Green.
19. A call to arms.
20. That versatile typing teacher.
21. Sumner's oomph girls.

(An Index of Snapshots)

The Urban League at Work

The National Urban League, organized in New York City in 1910, has done and is continuing to do splendid work. It has established branches in forty-four cities of twenty-four leading states. The president, L. Hollingsworth Wood, and the executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban League, must be complimented on their fine work towards helping to make the Negroes an outstanding race. As an example of the excellent progress of the National Urban League, a brief history will now be given on the work of the St. Louis Branch.

An old saying, "I'm from Missouri, you'll have to show me," appeared to be the favorite slang of the people, when the St. Louis Urban League was organized as a part of the St. Louis Provident Association in 1918. The League told them that their purpose was not to give alms but opportunity. They did just the opposite of what the people expected them to do and showed them.

The Urban League's greatest problem was the enlarging of employment opportunities for Negroes. Working this problem out began about 1925, when the headquarters of the League moved from 2343 Market Street to Jefferson and Lucas, and here the headquarters began to overflow with people applying for jobs. Something had to be done, so a committee was organized whose duties were to hold as many Negroes on their jobs as possible and to find jobs for those who had none.

But still the number of unemployed did not decrease. More and more Negroes applied for work, but were turned down. Unemployment became so great that many of the families moved into smaller houses and many of the people were found living in one room with a family as large as eight people. Here in this room were the sleeping, eating, and living quarters. Oh, how unhealthy it was and everyone seemed to be doing as much as he

possibly could to find work. The Industrial Department was doing all it could and it made possible for the first time, in 1930, the employment of eight Negro drivers for the St. Louis Dairy and four for the laundry companies. In this same year a colored office clerk was placed in a downtown store. With this much done, the conditions didn't seem to be noticeably improved. Time passed on and in the year 1932 it was estimated that 60% of the working people were out of work and 20% employed at inadequate wages.

In 1933 the depression reached its height. What would happen to the Negroes then?

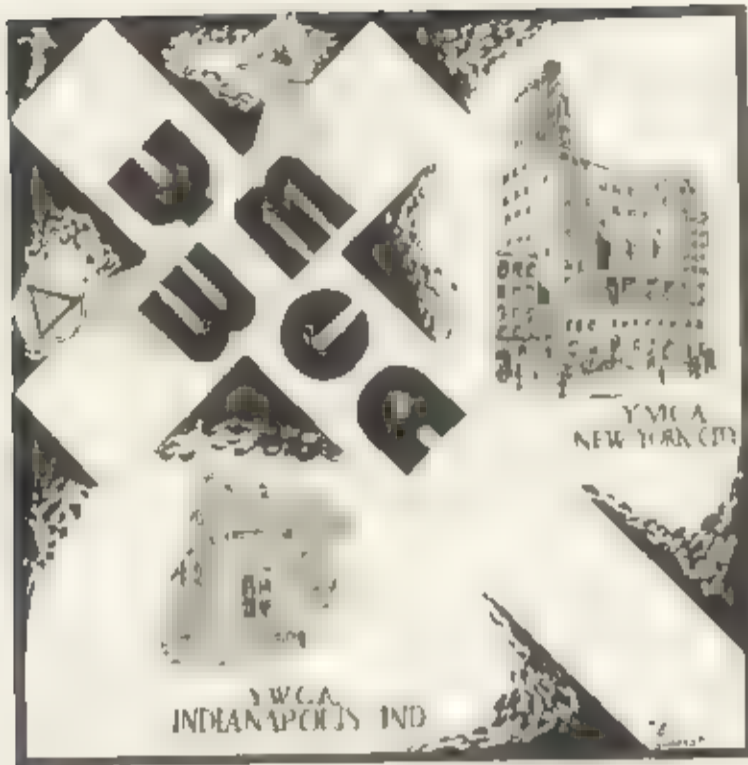
A careful study of Negro business was made and it was found that there were 512 Negro business places which were attempting to stay open. Therefore the Negroes had to organize to protect the few jobs that were left and to demand even more and better jobs for the race. In 1934 the Health and Housing Committee of the St. Louis Urban League organized a group of builders and architects who wanted to help sponsor for the Negroes of St. Louis, at the first announcement of the federal housing project, a housing project which the people really needed. It was found in 1935, that the few buildings which were being constructed for Negroes did not employ a single man of this race and our people began to defy such injustices.

During the year 1938, the work of the Urban League began to show promising results and about one hundred jobs were opened for Negroes in clothing, shoes, food, and furniture stores. Since then the Negro race, with the help of the St. Louis Urban League, has gone forward in the attainment of position after position.

While nothing has been said of the other activities of the League, we must realize that the unemployment problem was the biggest problem of the League. An outgrowth of employment was education and community uplift.

The League directed its attention in the interest of the school by conducting the first Neighborhood Service in 1919 and establishing recreation and social programs in the Lincoln, L'Ouverture, and Dumas Schools. Grade manual work was also set up in these schools and promising results were accomplished which enabled the Board of Education to set up grade manual work in all Negro schools. A year after this a Dental Clinic was put into operation at Lincoln School, and in 1929 the Clinic was taken over by the City Department of Health. From 1920-1929 the total treatments of the teeth of the Negro children

The Y. W. C. A.



From Montreal to Shanghai, from far-away Italy to sunny Rio de Janeiro, branches of the Y. W. C. A. play host to the weary traveler from other lands. If you are a lonely visitor in Egypt, or a total stranger sojourning through the beautiful and balmy isles of the Pacific, with no previous thought as to accommodations, rest assured that as soon as you locate the "Y" you will be received with outstretched arms (so to speak) and brought in contact with familiar customs and friendly associates. This organization encircles the globe, promoting international relationships and good-will, and serving as a friend and guide to women and girls of different countries.

Here in our own nation, the Young Women's Christian Association does much to alleviate racial prejudices through inter-racial activities of various sorts.

Thus, we have briefly touched upon the extent and scope of the Association. Some of the different departments of the "Y" are the Committee of Management, Business and Industrial Department, Girl Reserves' division, and the Publicity Committee. An individual develops character and leadership within the Y. W. C. A. and is afforded an opportunity for growth. For example, a girl may start out as a member of a Girl Reserves' group; in a few years she will have an opportunity of advancing to a voluntary leader of younger girls; still later, she may serve as a chairman of some committee. As her years of service increase, she will doubtless be elected to work on the Committee of Management, and if here she has done outstanding work, an invitation

to serve on the Board of Directors possibly might be extended. So "Y" work includes, and has a place for all ages, abilities, and degrees of service.

The flexibility of the organization is a decided asset, as it strives to meet the community needs in many ways. For example, it pioneered in the field of housing and in forcing jobs for women. It was also one of the first organizations to give educated women of the race an opportunity to speak for and before white groups, to tell of the problems of the Negroes and the things that they have accomplished.

Throughout most of the Negro branches of the Y. W. C. A. one crying need is recognized, the decidedly limited facilities with which they have to work. This fact alone cuts the scope of their work probably twenty to thirty per cent. In spite of this fact, however, many very successful Negro branches, with excellent facilities, are in operation throughout the country. Among these are the Washington, D. C., branch, the one at Indianapolis, the Harlem Y. W. C. A. in New York, and the Detroit, Michigan, branch.

Some of the many problems other than financial facing the Negro branches of the Association, are the awakening of the people to the advantages and efforts of the "Y". The general attitude of some Negroes is one of indifference. They think that the Y. W. C. A. is not worthy of their support or contributions. If this thought can be eliminated, one of the biggest obstacles to the Young Women's Christian Association will be removed.

Jane Bowles.

Duke's Mixture

1. Sumner scores at the Musica Americana.
2. Sewing in a "Big" way.
3. End of a happy day.
4. Student Council's annual, "Among These Presents."
5. "Ghost" backfield.
6. The climax of the Robeson hit, "A Full House."
7. "Beauties and the Beast."
8. Rug-cutters knocking themselves out at Le Cercle Francais Valentine Party.
9. I don't smell the smoke, but this is a fire drill.
10. A surrealist displays his etchings.
11. Sour-notes at the Stadium.
12. Midget Rogers.

Fighters for Justice

Imagine yourself at an inter-racial banquet back in 1909, with such personages as Dubois, Spingarn, James Weldon Johnson, and others, amid subdued chatter and laughter, and hear rather suddenly plans for an organization which, in later years, was to be a vital part of the American Negro life. Indeed, this is exactly what took place on the night of February 12, 1909, at an Abraham Lincoln birthday celebration.

This organization of which I have spoken is known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The basic idea for commencing this organization was to fight for full citizenship rights of the Negro. The organization has grown from one branch in New York City, to three hundred fifty branches in nearly every state in the country. It has at present 113 youth groups in 24 states, and 43 college groups in 11 states.

With the idea of Negro citizenship rights in view, the N. A. A. C. P. has worked to end lynching, peonage and debt of slavery of southern sharecroppers and tenant farmers; to end disfranchisement; abolish injustices in legal procedure (usually criminal procedure due solely to color or race); have equal fund distribution for education; abolish segregation, discrimination, insult, and humiliation because of color; have equal pay and work in all fields and abolish discrimination against Negroes in right of collective bargaining through membership in organized labor unions.

In the past years the N. A. A. C. P. has won twelve out of thirteen cases before the U. S. Supreme Court. Six of these were achieved at a remarkably low cost of \$31,193.-92. This was largely due to the generosity of members of the national legal staff and lawyers who contributed their services.

Because the N. A. A. C. P. waged a continuous war on lynching by writing, lecturing, and mass demonstrations, the Gavagan anti-lynching bill was passed in the House by a vote of 277-119. This was on April 15, 1937. The bill was taken up by the Senate on November 15, 1937, at a special session, and debated back and forth for six days, when it was displaced by a farm bill. By agreement it came up for debate on January 6, 1938, and from that date until February 21, southern senators established a lengthy filibuster which resulted in the bill being laid aside until the Seventy-Sixth Congress in 1939. As yet, it has not passed the Senate but hopes are still held by N. A. A. C. P. members and its well-wishers that the bill will be passed.

Other cases of national standing have won and include: Louisville Residential Segregation ordinance held unconstitutional in 1917; New Orleans Segregation law unconstitutional in 1927; Texas white primary law barring Negroes by statute from Democratic primaries held unconstitutional in 1927; Scottsboro case in 1930; and more recently the case of Gaines vs. Missouri University. "The Gaines Case", as it has been called, was ruled by the Supreme Court for either the admittance of Lloyd Gaines to the Missouri University law school or for the state of Missouri to establish a law school with equal accommodations for training of Negro graduate and professional students. The court also ruled that out-of-state scholarships did not answer the constitutional requirement of equal rights and that states must provide equal training within their borders.

A much more recent case is the Bluford Case, which is still pending in Missouri courts. This case, like the Gaines case, wants the admittance of Negro students to the Missouri University School of Journalism. It is believed that the court will uphold the equal rights bill and permit students of the Negro race to enter the University.

There have been numerous cases won in the past by N. A. A. C. P. members in various states but those cited were won in the highest court of these United States. As has been seen in years gone by, the N. A. A. C. P. has fought a continuous battle for Negro rights and shall endeavor to do so with the cooperation of the American Negro youth of the present and future.

Ermine Bush.

Stand Aside

Stand aside, white man!

Stand aside; we're coming through.
You've built your walls,
But what are walls to us?
We, who built the pyramids,
We, who carried the foundation of
civilization
On our backs
And never felt its weight,
What do we care about your walls?

See that star above your Manhattan?
That star is our song.
That star is our desire—
Our goal.
We've come too far to miss it now.
Stand aside, white man;
We're coming through.

Naomi C. Long.



Hospital of Saint Louis, Provident of Chicago, Harlem Institute of New York, Freedman's Hospital of Washington, D. C., and the General Hospital of Kansas City, although the Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, is highly recommended for the medical course.

The Negro medical schools and their graduates must be trained for new practices to improve conditions which determine health and eradicate disease. The most recent tendency among Negroes in various professions is to specialize—to learn everything possible about what they are doing and to do it efficiently. The late Daniel H. Williams was the first physician to make a very successful operation on the heart, and Louis F. Wright, of New York City, in the skull fracture treatment. Dr. C. C. Barnett was the first to organize and conduct the first hospital for the insane which was located at Larkin, in the state of West Virginia. Our own St. Louis boasts of two or three very outstanding physicians and surgeons.

The Negro physicians have had much better opportunities than Negro lawyers and have made their way successfully in this chosen field. On account of the racial contact re-

quired of white physicians who are sometimes unwilling to sustain this relation to Negroes, the Negro doctors have a better chance among their people than other professionals.

Although it was a long time after the Civil War before Negroes had many experiences in the medical profession, they had long since demonstrated that they could teach in this profession. There were nine Negro physicians in 1890 and three thousand seven hundred and seventy in 1930.

Johnnie Lou Burnes.



On the Bright with the "Jumping Jive"

"Rattle, Knock, Boom, Bang, Bam, Putt, Putt, Siss, Siss, Hep, Hep. Going, Gone."

I suppose all the loyal Sumnerites are wondering what happened to the "Jumping Jive." Well, so is Dee Junk Man. But, oh, the memories of the old jolopy, for instance, when we were going to the Girl Reserve party, sporting like mad, with ten cents worth of gas; everything went well until we tried getting it started. People jumped up out of bed, shouting "Air raid, the U. S. has been invaded," until they looked out of their windows and saw it was the old "Jumping Jive" in full motion. Fenders on by a thread, tires as slick as a cue ball, not enough glass in the windows to keep out the breath of a fly. If you could hear above the noise of the ragged jolopy, one would hear the sound of the motor which sounds like a broken down coffee grinder. When in motion, the car is under penalty of disturbing the peace. When it rains it is better to walk than to ride in the "Jumping Jive", for the holes in the roof are as big as the open windows. If you ever hear these sounds in the night, don't get frightened; it is only the "Jumping Jive" on the comeback trail. "Rattle, Knock, Boom, Bang, Bam, Putt, Putt, Siss, Siss, Hep, Hep, Going, Gone."

Yours truly,

"Little Willie" Mormon.

Scientific Achievements

Economic conditions and miseducation have, to a large extent, kept the Negro out of the scientific field. But, from the mass a few individuals have risen from the mediocre and have established reputations for their ability. Very close to us is the late Dr. Charles Henry Turner, who left behind many valuable conclusions about animal behavior. Teaching chemistry at Fisk University, we have Dr. St. Elmo Brady, a noted Negro chemist. Dr. E. E. Just, an alumnus of Dartmouth and Chicago, has merited universal recognition for his work in marine biology. Best known to all of us probably, is Dr. George Washington Carver, whose experiments with the peanut, sweet potato, and clay of the Southern soils have won for him many awards and honors. With the increase in higher educational opportunities we expect to find many more Negroes outstanding in the field of science, perhaps by the time we reach the one hundred year mark in our progress.

Elizabeth Wallace.



Gleanings from the Medical Profession

Before the Civil War, Negroes, engaged in medical practice, left some very interesting accounts. Many persons of the other race believed that the Negro could effect wonderful cures as had been performed in Africa. Many Negroes began their practice among their race and were later attracted by the whites. Although they were not listed as physicians, they were employed to assist. The first outstanding case was performed by Caesar, a slave, in 1792. He made such a success and such a favorable impression with his cures from roots and herbs, that the Assembly of South Carolina presented a large sum for his freedom and he was provided an annuity of one hundred dollars.

James Durham of New Orleans was the first to become a registered doctor. He was born and reared in Philadelphia and in 1800 was recognized as a distinguished physician. Dr. James McCune Smith, another physician from New York City, was among the five to draw up a constitution for a Statistic Institute in 1853. Dr. Zeke was the most interesting Negro that was in the profession in the South before the Civil War. He was soon driven from his home in Savannah and later settled in Augusta, Georgia. He still had difficulties but, nevertheless, made some progress, and in 1857 was practicing among both races, serving the white in the day and the Negro at night. After having lived a very successful life, he died during the Civil War.

Today the Negro has, without a doubt, made some contributions to civilization in the field of medicine. The most noted medical schools for Negro internes are: The Homer Phillips

The Educational Progress of the Negro

One of the outstanding characteristics of the Negro is the desire to learn. Many efforts have been made on his part to secure an education.

During the Civil War, hundreds of schools sprang up all over the South. These schools were devoted to the training of the Negro population. Coming from the north, their white teachers had truly altruistic motives and the progress was remarkable.

Soon afterwards, normal schools and academies for higher education came into existence. Atlanta, Fisk, Howard, and Straight Universities, and Hampton Institute, are among the nationally known institutions which had their beginnings through these first efforts.

From the beginning, the expenditure of time and money on Negro schools has been hopelessly inadequate when compared with the white schools, but this circumstance is becoming less and less noticeable.

Thirty-nine per cent of the entire Negro population was illiterate, according to the figures of 1890. This rate dropped to thirty per cent in 1900, and according to the latest governmental figures, the illiterates now number only eighteen per cent. At least thirty-six Negro students have been honored with membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, in competition with white students in our higher educational institutions.

The total number of Negro college graduates in 1929 was over 7,000.

The public schools for Negroes in the south, especially in the countries where the Negroes outnumber the white people, are not doing efficient work because of the small salaries paid to teachers, short terms, and poor school buildings.

The state teachers' Associations have worked and are working to raise the standard of the teaching profession.

Jewel Busch.

Negro Teachers

The development of Negro teaching in America was natural and inevitable. As early as the seventeenth century we find slaves teaching their masters' children, however inconceivable it seems.

An accurate proof can be shown before the end of the eighteenth century when we find John Chavis teaching white and colored people of North Carolina. Miss Virginia E. Randolph started the Jeanes Teachers' Association, and Charlotte Hawkins Brown founded the Palmer Memorial Institute.

In recent years the following men have perhaps, more than others, had touch with Negro education: Robert Russa Moton, who was elected to succeed Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute; John Hope, who will be remembered for his support of Southern institutions which were founded but which could not be supported, and Mordecai A. Johnson, who had great ability as an educational orator and served as president of the National Association Teachers, and who is now president of Howard University.

Honorable mention should be given Mary McLeod Bethune, who built a co-educational institution for Negroes. As guardian angel of the Negroes, it is with much worthiness that the tribute is paid to her of being the successor to Booker T. Washington.

Gladys Hulbert.





SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT

In a day of inter-racial bitterness and hatred, accentuated by a troubled world of war and depression, the Negro, in the field of scholastic achievement and research has, at last, made a prominent niche.

Some outstanding Negro scholars of national repute are, most notably, Paul Robeson, world-famous baritone, who was awarded a Phi Beta Kappa Key from Rutgers University for excellence in scholarship. He was the third Negro to graduate from this college, and while there, was placed on the All-American Football Team. At his commencement, he participated as a speaker and was elected to the "Cap and Skull", a fraternal circle of great honor, made up of four men from the senior class, who are considered the best in scholarship, athletics, and personality. Upon his return from Europe, he became a figure of national repute, and his Alma Mater conferred a degree upon him and acclaimed him one of its greatest alumni; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, former editor of the nationally known *Crisis*, and Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University, is another widely known scholar. He was a recipient of the Springarn Achievement Award, on June 8, 1920, for the founding and calling together of the Pan-African Congress; Dr. Carter Goodwin Woodson, Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University, was awarded the Springarn medal for ten years of devoted service in collecting and publishing records of the Negro in America;

Dr. Ernest E. Just, Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, who is now head of the Howard University Medical School. He is also a recipient of the Springarn Award, for distinguished achievement in research in biology. He received a special Rosenwald Fellowship for study in the Marine's Zoological Laboratory in Naples, Italy.

Among the many Honorary Scholastic Fraternities, the Honorary Fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa ranks high, perhaps the first, in the school of Liberal Arts. This fraternity has a very prominent Negro membership. One hundred sixteen Negroes have had this honor conferred upon them from 1874 to 1930, and in our own city we have at least seven or eight citizens who are members. Another honorary fraternity is the Order of the Corps, a fraternity that corresponds in law to Phi Beta Kappa in Liberal Arts. The most prominent scientific fraternity is Sigma Xi, an honorary society, which limits its membership to the best scholars in science and in scientific research. Among many others, there is Phi Kappa Epsilon, international honorary fraternity; Sigma Sigma, honorary medical fraternity; and Sigma Tau Delta, National Professional English fraternity. All of these fraternities have representative Negro memberships.

The highest academic degree possible to obtain is the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and it is interesting to note that from 1876 to 1930, fifty-three members of our race have held this degree.

Many awards are given, or donated, to Negroes for excellence in scholarship, among the most prominent being the Rockefeller Scholarships and Fellowships; The Springarn Achievement Awards, the Rosenwald Scholarship, and Y. M. C. A. Fund, and the Juliett Dericotte Scholarship. The last is of great interest to us, because of the fact that it was awarded to a local girl recently. While the above mentioned scholarships are, primarily, for scholastic achievement, other requirements, such as good character, citizenship, and activity are stressed. There are also many Greek letter sororities and fraternities that sponsor scholarships for worthy, needy pupils.

Of interest, also, is the fact that of the hundreds of State universities and colleges in the nation, Harvard University, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University contribute more than fifty per cent of the graduate degrees awarded in this country to Negro scholars.

Margaret E. Bowles.



George W. Carver

as a missionary. He taught the natives to use their hands as well as their minds. This was done by teaching them how to make house furniture, wagon wheels and farming tools which were very much needed. During his twelve years in Africa, he was responsible for the establishment of schools, churches, and a very fine hospital. Today this hospital has its own trained dentists, surgeons, nurses, and medical doctors, who are administering to the needs of their people.

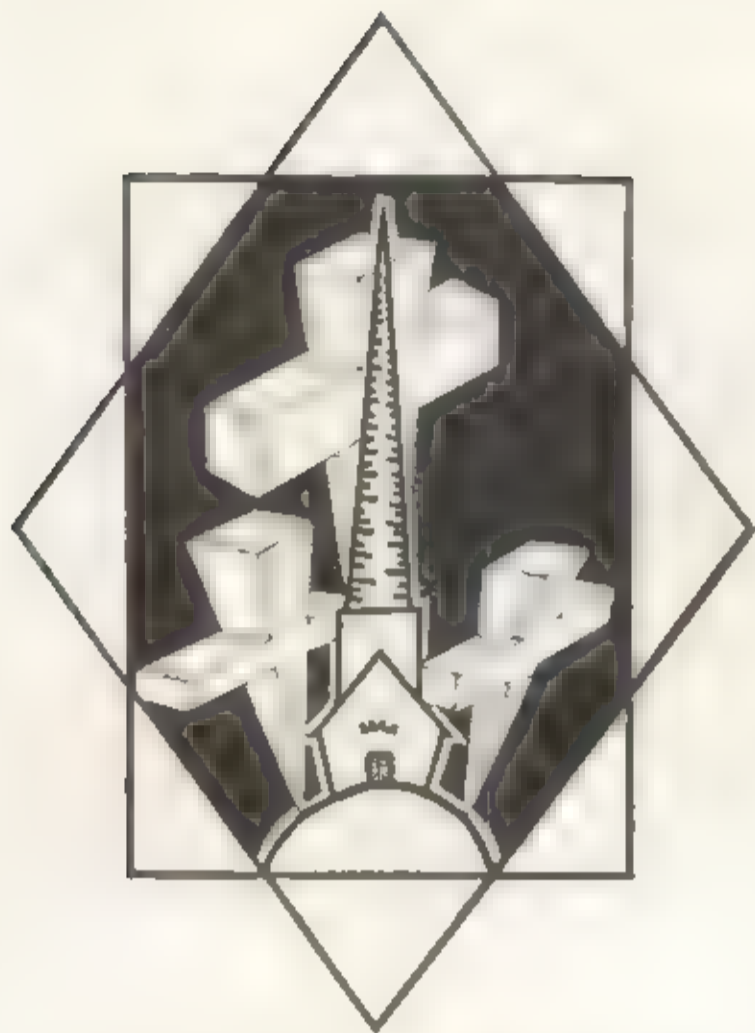
One of the greatest pioneers of the Negro Church was Lemuel Hayes. He was born July

18, 1753, at West Hartford, Conn., and became the first Negro pastor of a white Congregational church in Granville, New York. Lemuel Hayes was not only a forceful speaker but also a clear thinker. He aided George Washington by giving advice on governmental affairs. He is considered one of the greatest preachers of the colonial church.

The Negro church will always stand as an illuminating monument dedicated to the extension of God's kingdom and for the salvation of all mankind.

Wesley East.

Let Us Go Into the House of the Lord



"Religion the final centre of repose; the goal to which all things tend, which gives to time all its importance, to eternity all its glory; apart from which man is a shadow; his very existence a riddle, and the stupendous scenes that surround him as incoherent and unmeaning as the leaves which the sibyl scattered in the wind."—*R. Hall.*

The Negro church has contributed greatly to our progress during seventy-five years of emancipation. From the first introduction of Christianity to the Negro during slavery, the church grew and spread until it has become one of the most prominent features of Negro society.

The sincere religion and the great spirituality of the Negro church during slavery is expressed by his musical contributions which are now being vocalized and played by leading musicians universally. This music is now called Negro Spirituals, and is considered the only purely American music that has been contributed to the world.

The Negro has always looked to his church for inspiration and leadership. Here is his best organization. Statistics taken from a current publication of the National Baptist Convention, read as follows:

"There are 3,250,000 Baptists, 650,000 African Methodists, Episcopalians, 500,000 African Methodist Episcopal Zions, 350,000 Methodist Episcopalians, 250,000 Colored Methodist Episcopalians, 55,000 Episcopalians, 40,000 Presbyterians, 20,000 Congregationalists, 40,000 Disciples of Christ, 200,000 Roman Catholics. There are six Baptists for every ten Negroes."

Some Negroes have adopted a religion other than Christianity. Among these are Mohammedanism, Judaism, and "Divinism". The latter was founded by Reverend M. J. Divine of New York, better known as "Father Divine." He has more than a million followers throughout the United States who claim various beliefs. His organization is supported mainly by a system of "Peace" restaurants and "Peace" barbershops. The "Peace" restaurants have become very popular because they charge only fifteen cents for a salubrious meal. By this very low price, many paupers are attracted who eventually become "Divinites".

The Negro Church today has a dearth of adolescents and college graduated. The adolescents attend church where their is attention given to their needs; such as, athletics, hiking, scouting, dramatics, and other entertainments, where they are given a chance, not only to hear but to express themselves.

Such is being done by Dr. Clayton Powell, Jr., at the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York City. This church has thirty-two paid workers, among whom are the pastor, his assistants and graduate nurse, and a director of religious education. Another example is that of Dr. W. N. DeBerry, retired pastor of a congregational church in Springfield, Massachusetts, which has been attended by people of all races. This church maintains a parish home for working girls, a women's welfare league, and a night school of domestic training. A girls' and boys' club emphasizing the handicrafts, music and athletics is also sponsored by the same church. These religious leaders have solved the problem of attracting youth. Some of the needs of today have been met by these churches.

The Negro church has produced great missionaries who have undertaken the task of Christianizing the world, using as their weapons the ideals of Christ. Dr. J. E. East, the late Corresponding and Executive Secretary of the National Baptist Foreign Mission Board, has spent twelve years in South Africa

Intoned in Sepia

What is the Negroes' most lucrative field in the world today? From the early days of the cake-walk to the rage of tap dancing, entertainment is the most profitable and demanding field. Through the acting, music, and dances, the art of the American stage has been influenced by our races. The Negro has originated most of the dancing in the theatre audience. Many of our dances have swept over the world like the "tango", "turkey-trot", "charleston", "truckin'", "Susie-Q", and "boogie-woogie".

There are many famous Negro dancers, such as Ada Walker, whose nimble feet we would have compared with those of Ginger Rogers; Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, the highest salaried single dancer; Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds"; Adelaide Hall, Nicholas Brothers, Whitman Sisters.

The first dramatist to appreciate the "intriguing opportunities" in the life of the darker races was William Shakespeare. Ira Aldridge, who played in his master tragedy, "Othello", was the first Negro to receive recognition in the legitimate English speaking stage. From this lovely beginning, acting was awakened. Thus, we have a great many actors who are recognized. Some of the actors and actresses who have contributed to the art of the theatre are Richard B. Harrison, Ethel Waters, Charles Gilpin, Stephin Fetchit, Eddie Anderson, better known as Rochester, Louise Beavers, Edna Mae Harris, Hattie McDaniels, Fredi Washington, Nina Mae McKinney, Paul Robeson.

The introduction of sound has opened film-dom to the Negro race. Today the Negro actors, dancers, and musicians that originated in New York, find a place in film productions. Negro films are becoming a field now in Hollywood. In the movies we find Herbert Jeffries, who has become famous as a cowboy; Ralph Cooper displays his ability as an actor in several movie productions, also.

The Negro is heartily welcomed and appreciated in foreign amusement centers, as in London, Paris, and Berlin. Many of the outstanding plays that were presented on Broadway have been carried abroad. "Shuffle Along", featuring Josephine Baker, was played in "Folies Bergere" in Paris. Since her debut there she has created a sensation as femme noir. The late Florence Mills, Paul Robeson, and Garland Anderson were also received with an extremely cordial welcome.

Happiness is an essential part of our lives. We, as a group of people, must have entertainment. It seems to be an inspirer to our course of progress. Comedians always help this important and significant feeling. The

greatest comedian that appeared on the American stage was Bert Williams, a man with unusual ability; Butter Beans and Susie, Stephin Fetchit, and a number of others have achieved success.

It was not until 1895 that the Negro minstrel tradition attempted to break. John W. Isham was the one to form a musical show, "The Octoroons". Then vaudeville followed. The first all-Negro comedy played on Broadway was William's and Walker's "In Dahomey". From that time on we have had a number of hits as "Dixie to Broadway", starring Florence Mills, and the late "Hot Mikado", starring Bill "Bojangles" Robinson.

Between 1925-1930, the staging of serious drama for the Negro was noticed. Generally, the plays produced were only concerned with "lowly-life" among Negroes. In an issue of the Liberty magazine, Belasco says: "It is a far cry from native kraal to cosmopolitan stage—but the Negro has made the journey. Watch him in the next decade." We can all remember the continuous comeback of "Show-Boat", a Ziegfeld production, starring forty Negroes; "Deep River", a jazz opera, ten Negroes cast in recognized parts, with Jules Bledsoe, baritone, the first Negro to appear in such a capacity in the operatic field in America, and Rose McClendon, who was favorably criticised by Ethel Barrymore. Miss Barrymore remarked: "She can teach them all distinction;" "Green Pastures", with Richard B. Harrison as "De Lawd".

The Negro playwrights have also taken advantage of this new opportunity. They have tried, and succeeded, in portraying more realistically the average Negro. Much credit is due Jean Toomer's "Balo" and "Kanis"; Frank Wilson with his "Sugar Cane", and "Walk Together Children". Then credit is also to C. D. Lipscomb, John Matheus, Langston Hughes, Randolph Edmonds, George A. Towns, Ira D. Reid, Zora Neale Hurston, Willis Richardson, Mae Miller.

In patronizing our Negroes in the theatrical world, we are accommodated with 425 theatres of every type. Two-thirds of them are equipped to present vaudeville or road shows. One-half of them are owned by other than Negroes. In our own city of St. Louis, a few years ago, there was the Booker Washington Theatre, exclusively owned and operated by a Negro, Charles Turpin.

It is hoped that the Negro dramatist shall simply and devotedly interpret the life that is familiar to him for the sheer joy of artistic expression.

Gertha Brock.

THE NEGRO IN HOME LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS

We seldom study the condition of the Negro today honestly and carefully. Why? Because it is so much easier to assume that because we are Negroes we know it all. Or perhaps, already having reached our own conclusions, we detest having them disturbed by facts. As a whole, we think very little of the homely joys, sorrows, and the progress of the Negro in establishing institutions for himself. Let us first turn our attention to the life of the American Negro in the home.

Many Negroes enjoy desirably located and desirably surrounded homes but in spite of this fact they have to live in deteriorated houses previously occupied by white tenants. Although this residential section has faded and the houses have advanced in age and deteriorated in structure, their rental prices go up by leaps and bounds until they have reached possibly twice the original price charged the white tenants. Practically in no towns have Negroes enough political power and cooperation of members of its race to demand justice. If they move out of these areas there is great opposition to the invasion of white neighborhoods, except sometimes in those parts of the United States where Civil Rights are legalized such as in New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The relationship of the Negro, in some places, in the home is so extremely varied that it is never safe to attempt generalization about it, but the average home is a subtle blend of affectionate ties and sentiment, personality and adjustment to its environment. As in all other races there is the family of Negroes who are in poor circumstances. The physical setting would probably be, second hand furniture of inexpensive installment furniture to fit the limits of its dwelling and income, too great emphasis being placed on color and decoration and suffering from overcrowded conditions. In such a case probably both parents are employed. The children of the family do as they choose and as a result the family finally drifts and the members become lazy and begin the familiar habit of

loitering on street corners and the final result is the disorganization of the home.

On the other hand, there is the Negro family that is in better financial circumstances. The home may be excellent in selection and arrangement. A cultured atmosphere may prevail and the whole family is in full accord. The members of this particular family grow up and become a benefit to society while the members of the preceding family grow up, because of their acquired carefree nature, becoming a complete menace to society. Seeing both sides of the home life we may conclude that the Negro population cannot be represented adequately either by its broken homes or its normal ones.

As the Negro grew from the bondage, he began to think of ways of some clean wholesome enjoyment, and places of abode. For the victims of disorganized homes and motherless children the Orphans Home was established for the betterment of the race in the year of 1888. For young Christian men who desired to enjoy an amusement center or who desired a place of abode, their prayers were answered by Anthony Brown, the first president in the year of 1853 in December, when he formed a Young Men's Christian Association.

Since those times, the Negro race has established other means of betterment, the Day Nursery for children who have working parents and desire to leave them at a responsible place, and one of the latest established institutions, the Community Center, which is enjoyed by all, both young and old. Convents of the Roman Catholic Church open their doors wide to Negroes and they have played a large part in making home life for older girls. The Negro race, as a whole, has made many strides, but until we, as a race, learn civic pride, the hardships of living beyond our means, that is, trying to start at the top and not at the bottom, forgetting the fact that success is attained only by hard work, our attempts for betterment will be in vain.

Frances Gotlier.

roles in films and whose throaty voice has been heard over the radio much of late; and the Ink Spots, now on a national tour, who make many vendor recordings.

Most distinguished composer of syncopated music is William C. Handy, "Father of the Blues." His most renowned blues song, the "St. Louis Blues", is played and sung in all corners of the globe.

In recent years, schools of music have been developed from former departments of music of the leading Negro colleges. A number of privately owned institutions are working toward the same end. Washington Conservatory is perhaps the oldest of these. This school was founded by Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall, first Negro graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music. She is now working toward a Negro National Conservatory. Here young musicians may learn of the accomplishments of great instrumentalists, namely, Clarence Cameron White, Mary Europe, Helen E. Hogan, and Edward Jenkins, whose laurels have won abroad. This conservatory is also being organized for the express purpose of the study of compositions of such composers as William Grant Still.

We swell with pride when we see our racial progress spotlighted in such great persons as Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, and more recently, Dorothy Maynor.

Like the race in general, their success was achieved through concentrated efforts, strenuous study, self-will, and high ideals.

Elizabeth McAllister.



MAROON AND WHITE

Dream Boats

Oh, we must set our little boats adrift
Upon a ripple of our shallow streams,
And hope a balmy breeze will fill their sails
And guide us to the ocean of our dreams.

Some boats may venture to a southern isle;
A few may seek the charm of old Cathay,
Some wander to the land of Midnight Sun,
And many may not leave the tranquil bay.

But to the Sovereign who keeps our skiffs
We all must pray, however small they be,
That some day, anchoring on that distant
shore.

We may announce that we have seen the sea.

ART

Familiar to all partons of art is the name of Henry O. Tanner, who, under the inspiration of his ambition and the desire to perpetuate his religious ideals, has set the pace for all Negro painters. Many Negro artists, using the Negro as a subject, have earned the admiration of the world. In his death we eulogize Malvin Gray Johnson who has left stories, written in oil with his paint brush, of his devotion to Negro spirituals. In life we laud Aaron Douglas, whose portrayal of the life story of Harriet Tubman may be seen on the wall of one of the buildings of Bennett College. Likewise, no undue praise can be given to Elmer Simms Campbell, whose ability is unexcelled. These men, while only a few in number, tell the story of the development of Negro art.

Elizabeth Wallace.



A Song in His Heart



It is remarkable that in the period from 1840-1870, the work of a number of Negro musicians demanded recognition from the cultured people of that time. This outstanding group included instrumentalists, singers, and orchestral ensembles. So much attention was given to the songs of the illiterate Negro that little is known of the strenuous efforts put forth by these artists to achieve recognition. Thomas J. Bowers, a great tenor, expresses the identical sentiment in a letter, in which he writes: "What induced me more than anything else to appear in public was to give lie to Negro Serenaders (minstrels), and to show the world that colored men and women could sing classical music as well as the members of the other race by whom they had been so terribly villified."

Interest and achievement in vocal music was set apace. Through the combined efforts of Negroes, Cincinnati, Ohio, became a music loving center by the organization called the Mozart Circle. The circle grew out of a choir of a Negro church in that city. It should be noted that the church has played a most important part in the advancement and development of choral music. An excellent example of this is the "Wings Over Jordan" chorus which sprang from a Cleveland church choir to national renown on the networks.

The Colored Opera Company was formed in Washington, in 1872. Their performances were attended by the leading musicians of the country, who came more for the novelty of the affair than for its musical value. They were astounded, however, by the natural grace and outstanding ability of the troupe.

Another group which attained success was the Philharmonic Society of New Orleans. It

was organized for the study and presentation of the classics.

For some time after the Civil War, extensive use of old plantation melodies were repugnant to those of African descent because of the allusion to slavery which they wished to have obscured. Then too, many Caucasians believed Negroes incapable of singing classics and wished them to exclude other music to those hymns. It was this attitude that caused most Negroes to plan an inadversion on Negro folk songs. But Harry F. Burleigh and others preserved these melodies by arranging them in the form of music we now know as spirituals. The Folk Song Festivals by Mrs. E. Azalia Hackley drew attention to the melodic beauty of the music. It reached large groups of people in every important city in the union. Now spirituals, though not regarded as the finer type of music, have their place on the program of outstanding choral organizations and leading concert artists.

In 1919, a National Association of Negro Musicians was formed for the purpose of "stimulating progress, to discover and foster talent, to mold taste, to promote fellowship and to advance racial expression."

Since the prevalence and seeming preference for a period of jazz, the work of a number of Negroes in this field must not be overlooked.

The earliest Negro jazz bands were those of James Reese Europe and Will Marion Cook. Will Marion Cook composed many jazz pieces that were hits in that period.

Foremost today are the bands of Fats Waller, noted pianist, Erskine Hawkins, Count Basie, Earl Hines, Ella Fitzgerald, Cab Calloway and Duke Ellington.

Duke Ellington has written a number of popular pieces for movie production besides the numerous others written solely for bands. Cab Calloway has composed a number of songs but they are generally for his own performances and not for publication.

The late Chick Webb and Ella Fitzgerald were a most successful team. Ella Fitzgerald made hits of Chick's snappy songs and after his sudden death took his place as director of the Chick Webb Band. Another female director is Etta Moten, only Negro woman on the network regularly.

Fletcher Henderson is held in responsibility for a large part of the success of Benny Goodman, for it is he who arranges the unique presentations of the Benny Goodman Band. Teddy Wilson was formerly a soloist in the band but now is director of his own ensemble.

Also to be included in this group are: Maxine Sullivan, who has had musical comedy



elected to the "All American" football team, at Rutgers College. He was an outstanding all-around athlete, being a 4-letter man. The director of athletics at Rutgers says that Paul Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-American football player and is now the greatest and the most prominent of its alumni.

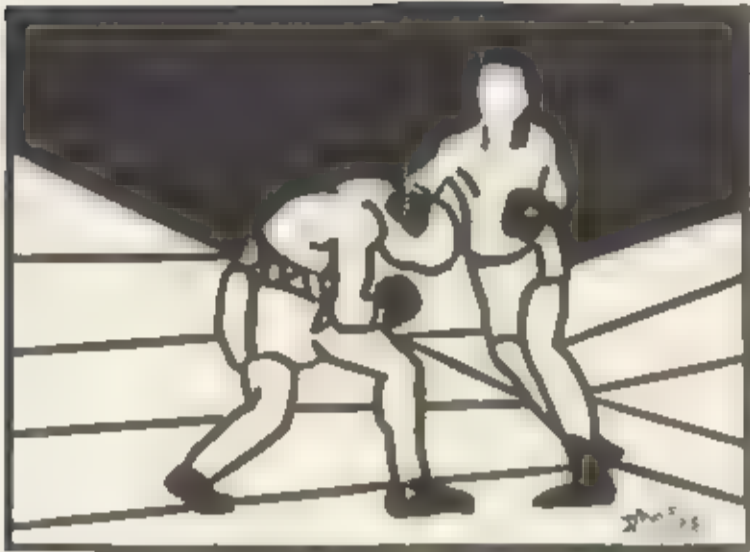
Men of the Negro race, taken as a whole, seem to be the leaders along the line of physical prowess but it is contrastingly noticeable that our women seem to have only a mediocre amount of determination along that

line. But supplementing that mediocrity in the participation of sports is their undying interest in sports. No other race can produce more, more interested or more intellectual feminine sports than those produced by our race.

The names and excellent records of the famous Negro sports figures will live forever and will be handed down as an eternal monument to the physical and mental prowess of the Negro race.

Jerome Williams.

SPORT SCENES OF THE PAST

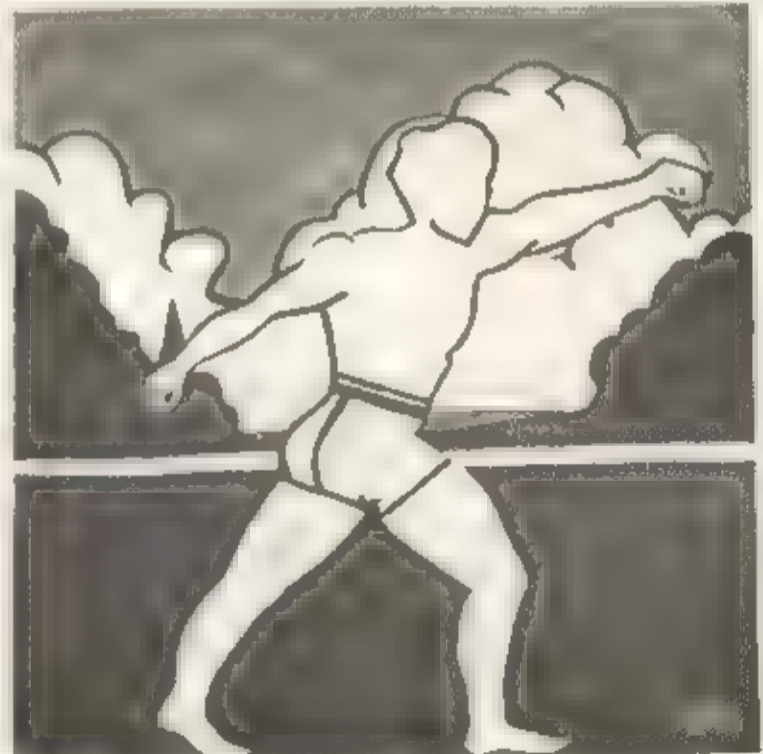


Boom! They're off! A line of three Caucasians and two Negroes, each striving to bring honor and glory to himself and to his school. Owens, one of the dusky boys takes the lead. Peacock, the other colored boy, is second. Peacock moves up. Jesse Owens and Eulace Peacock are running neck and neck. The Sixty! The Seventy! The Eighty meter line! The nearest contestant is five meters behind. The two boys are battling all the way. Now, Owens is inching away from Peacock. One inch! Two inches! Three inches! Owens breaks the tape the winner—establishing a new world's record for the 100 meter dash and adding his name to the world's honor roll of sports

Our scene now shifts to Sydney, Australia on December 26, 1908, where two men are facing each other in the middle of the ring. Tommy Burns, the heavyweight boxing champion of the world, is about to fight a Negro, Jack Johnson. Clang! The bell sounds. Round one. Both men are fighting a hard clean fight. Round two. Round three. Round four. Johnson seems to be the master of the fight now, although Burns is battling gamely. Round five. Round six. Round seven. It is grueling battle. Round eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Burns seems to be weakening slowly but is gamely going on. Round thirteen. Burns seems to be having trouble in landing his blows. Round fourteen. Both men come cautiously out from their corners. Burns leads with a left jab which falls short. Johnson counter punches with rights and lefts. A right uppercut, a left hook, a right hook landed by Johnson. Burns is on the ropes. Johnson connects with a hard smashing right and down goes Burns for the count of 7, 8, 9, 10. Jack Johnson is the winner by a knockout and is the first Negro heavy-weight champion in the history of the world.

Now let us look in upon that memorable evening of June 22, 1937, when James J. Braddock the heavy-weight champion of the world is about to defend his title against Joe Louis. Clang! The bell and round one is on. Both boys move cautiously, feeling each other out. Round two. Round three. Louis is putting more steam behind his blows. Round four. Round five. Round six. Louis is opening up and Braddock is badly bruised. Round seven. Braddock is wobbly. Round eight. Braddock comes from his corner, game but unsteady. Louis meets him with two terrific left hooks. Down goes Braddock for the count of 10 and to Louis goes the first heavy-weight championship held by a Negro in 29 years, and the second in the history of the world

Other Negroes, too numerous to mention, some well known, and some practically unknown, have at one time or another, held a championship or a record in the field of sports. Some of the most prominent among these are Henry Armstrong, who won three titles in the space of a years' time; John Henry Lewis, retired light-heavy-weight champion; John Berrian, holder of record for the 1000 yard race; David Albritton, Cornelius Johnson and Melvin Walker, co-holders of the world's high jump record which is six feet nine and three-fourths inches; Johnny Woodruff, holder of the 880 yard record, who tied the 440 yard record three times and who ran the half mile 22 seconds better than the world record. Kelly Washington, Brud Hollins, Fritz Pollard and Sidat Singh, all gridiron heroes of the first calibre; and Paul Robeson, generally known as a world famous singer, who was





A REPRODUCTION OF THE LATE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON STAMP.

One who will always be remembered as an outstanding leader and one who changed the colored people from a "crying race into a trying race" was Booker T. Washington. Such great esteem as he is held in by the nation,

is shown by the fact that on April 7, 1940, the United States sold the first Booker T. Washington stamp, carrying the photograph of this "Father of Education" of the Negro.

LITERATURE

Horoscope

As solemn concentration is rendered, the "Sob-Sisters" relate the future as they peer into the glowing crystal which is before them. Through the crystal they see many things in the future of our prospective seniors. As a hush comes over them they begin to tell all. Listen—

We see:

Sarah Freeman in flowing robes receiving her Ph. D. Degree from Columbia U.

Dr. John Staples, the famous pediatrician, with flourishing practice in Naples, Italy.

Vernon Butler and Raye Little partners in a famous chain of restaurants throughout the middle west.

Those who pursued journalistic careers:

Alice Bell, as the managing editor of the fashionable Barper's Hazaar Magazine.

Dorothy Hayes and Jean Oliver style consultants on the same "raz."

Robbie Mae Green editorial writer for the Philadelphia Peeper, one of the outstanding weeklies of the East.

Among those who succumbed to the call of the theatre:

Edna Sue Fulbright, as Broadway's most outstanding star, emoting before the footlights in that hat of three seasons, "The Villian Is Vanquished."

Lois Adamson, Richard Hancock, Ruth Gibbs and Nettie Marie Cody in a hilarious comedy success, which is touring South America.

Hollywood's most renowned modiste, Dominica Bordeaux, creating styles for the stars, in her swanky establishment on Sunset Boulevard.

Katie Mae Jackson, owner of the Les Femmes Fatales Beauty Salon on Fifth Avenue, New York City, whose patronage included the ravishing beauties of the town, Hedy Diana Duff Vanderbilt.

Frank Smith as the famous producer, Pickle "Ziggy" Smith, whose revues have been colossal hits. Among those who race to fame as the "Mellow Homogenized Milk Spots" are Joe Strawbridge, Dewitt Harmon, Ruben Proudie and Herbert Sharpe.

Also in the theatrical world I see Graythorn Heard, the King of the Sax, directing his orchestra from the pit of the swanky Hey-Hey Club in Harlem. Among his players are Raymond Eldridge, strumming the bass fiddle, and Ludwald Perry on the clarinet.

Leaving New York and treading back across the country to Molecule, Minn., we find David Finley, the renowned chemist, hovering over some species in his laboratory. Dr. Finley is devoting his life to the study of the intricacies of the cocklebur.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Jane Bowles is seen in the midst of twenty-five tiny tots of pre-school age, at her modern and up-to-date nursery school.

Back in New York, the sensational surrealist, Thomas Suggs, is showing an exhibit of his most unusual collection.

That outstanding novelist, Guyrena Knight, who is traveling in Tanganziha, gathering material for her proposed new book, "Native Daughter," has just been awarded the Pulitzer prize for outstanding literary work of the year.

Many strange cities, new sights—a world tour for the great baritone, Robert McFerrin, breaking all attendance records.

Allene Knighten has made a record for herself by appearing as guest artist with the great symphony orchestra of Europe and the United States.

The great orator and senator from Colorado, Tommie Bufford, delivering a speech in the Senate Chamber proposing a bill for a bonus to Future Veterans of Foreign Wars.

As buyer for an exclusive Chicago women's apparel shop, Monzella Lee has become one of the many outstanding business women of the world.

Capt. Nathaniel Covington, the ace air pilot, conducts a flying school at Tuskegee Institute.

Rose Etta Alton, Berenice Perkinda, Mary Myers and Lillian Proctor are cited throughout the country as contented housewives.

Gertha Brock is the adviser to the lovelorn, receiving thousands of letters daily from broken hearts all over the country.

In the Dietetics Department of Homer Phillips Hospital we find Evelyn Arnold and Catherine Edwards officiating.

Arthur Kirk, Earl Cook and Romey Tyler are streaking down the floor in the National Professional Basketball Tournament held in Pennsylvania.

Frances Simms is limbering up the girls with her excellent gymnastic stunts and dances.

"Watch and Observe closely or you will miss something."

June, 1940

SANFORD WHITE
Civil Engineer
Football, '39, Track Club, '40

GERALDINE LEVY
Rhythmic Club, '37; Blue Triangle, '38-40

RAYMOND ELDRIDGE
Musician
Radio Club, Gym Club, Symphonic Band,

ROBERT HUGHES
Coach of Mathematics and Health Teacher
Glee Club, Track Team; Basketball Team

JAMES DAVIS
Model Aircraft Club, '36-'37; Photography Club, '37-'38; Orchestra, '36-'40; Golf Club, '38-'40

HERBERT CARUTHERS
Music Teacher
, '37-40; Golf Club, '38-39, Music Appreciation, '39-40

NATHANIEL COVINGTON
Aeronautical Engineer
Golf Club, '36-37, Track Team, '38, Auto Drivers, '39

LEO HUTTON
Physician and Surgeon
Orchestra, German Club,

FRANK SMITH
Business Man
I-Y Hoosters; Bachelors' Club,

MILDRED DARRIS
Teacher of History
Concert Band, Orchestra, '34-'40, Ping Pong Club, '38-40, Girls Athletic Association

MARJORIE CHURCHWELL
Librarian
Reading Club, '38, Girls' Reserve, '39

IRA HENDERSON
Mail Clerk
Golf Club, Gym Team; Track Team

VINCENT WILBURN
Mail Clerk
, '37-39; Boys' Club, '40

FRED TYLER
Auto Mechanic
Checker Club, '37-'40, Debating Club,

GLADYS WILSON
Nurse
Know Your City Club, '38-'40

ALBERTA FRANKS
Nurse
French Club, '38-39; Etiquette Club, '39; Mathematics, '38-39.

O'DELL DARRIS
Nurse
Blue Triangle, '38-'40, Typing Club, '38-40, Orchestra, '37-'40.

JOSHUA JONES
Auto Mechanic
B Club, '39-'40, Basketball, '38-'40; Volleyball, '39.

MABLE WHITE
Obstetrician
Choir, Girls' Athletic Association; Rhythmic Club, Girls Gym Club,

ARVELLA COOPER
Caterer
Know Your City Club, Ping Pong Club,

Seniors



REINETT ODELL HEARN

Dictator

Gym C, '37-'38
Instrumental Ensemble

WARREN WILLIAMS

Teacher of History

dr. '33-'39 Glee Club, '37-'38, Ping Pong Club, '37-'40

MARION PRIMUS

Home Economics Teacher

Glee Club, '37-'38, '38-'39, '39-'40

SYLVESTER MERRIWEATHER

Teacher

Hiking Club, '37-'38

CATHERINE EDWARDS

Dictator

Robeson Dramatic Club, '37-'38, Glee Club, '37-'38, '38-'39, '39-'40

GEORGE SHELTON

Embalmer

Boys' Gym Team, '36-'40, Boys' Gym Club, '36-'40

MARCELLA WASHINGTON

Teacher

Girls' Gym Club; Correspondence Club; Know Your City Club; Hiking Club

DWIGHT McDANIEL

Postal Clerk

Typing Club, Ping Pong Club, Choir, French Club

Seniors

June, 1940

ROBBIE MAE GREEN
Attorney-at-Law
Library Club, '39-'40

HERBERT SHARPE

RUTH HENSLEY
Business Course
Girls Club, '38, Library
Blue Triangle,

GEORGE SLEET
Electrical Engineer
Choir, '37-'38; Honor Society
'39-'40, Student Council, '3
'40; Young Citizens Board, '39

EVELYN LEWIS
Social Worker
'38, Ping
Pong Gym

YVONNE KEATON
Nurse
Glee Club, '36-'37, Choir, '37-
'38, Role Dramatic Club,

ARTHUR KIRK
Industrial Art Teacher
Basketball '37-'40, Track Team,
'38-'39, Ping Pong Champ, '37,
Volleyball, '39-'40

VERNON BUTLER
Electrical Engineer
Gym Team, '37, Traveling
Club, '38, Mechanic
'39, Boosters, '39-'40

WILLETTE PYLES
Teacher
Honor Society, '39-'40 Student
Council, '35-'40, Spanish Club,
'39, Camera Club, '40

QUENTIN RICE
Industrial Art Teacher
Glee Club, '38-'39, H. Y., '37-
'40, Usher Council, '38-'40, Gym
Team, '39-'40.

NETTIE MARIE CODY

MARION JOHNSON
Girls' Rhythmic Club, '36-'37,
Hiking Club, '37-'38, Know Your
City Club, '38-'39, Negro His-
tory Club, '39-'40.

BERNICE PERKINS
Robeson Dramatic Club, Blue
Triangle Club, Checker Club,
Mathematics Club.

ESTHER GOLDEN
Hockey Team, '38-'39; Boosters,
'37-'40

RUTH TUTT
Nurse
Glee Club, Junior Boosters, Re-
sponse Dramatic Club

DAVID FINLEY
Mathematics or Science Teacher
H. Y., '38-'40 National Honor
Society, '39-'40, Student Coun-
cil, '38-'40, Football Team,
'39.

GEORGE A. ROCK
Glee Club, '38-'40, Id-
Club, '40, Annual Staff
'40 Banner Squares, '39-'40

ROBERT HUGHES
Coach
Glee Club, Track Team,
Basketball Team

DOROTHY HAYES
Teacher of Art
'38-'39, Ping
Pong Society, '39-'40

ISABEL WOOLSON
Beautician
Girls' Glee Club; Gym Club,
Junior Boosters, Book Lovers'
Club.

WILLIAM BRADLEY
Chemist
Robeson Dramatic Club; Check-
er Club, H. Y., Science Club.

ONEIDA BELL
Teacher
Typing Club, '38 Boosters' Club,
'36-'37; Negro History, '39-'40

HOUSTON CLARK, JR.
Artist
Hiking Club, '36
Club, '38-'39, Golf Club,

EDNA GRANT
Stenographer
Etiquette Club, Library Club
'40 Typing Club, '38, Know
Your City Club, '39.



Seniors

June 1940

LENETTA BROOKENS
Teacher
Hiking Club, '37; Checker Club,
'39; Spanish Club, '40

CLARENCE COVINGTON
Trade
Hi-T, '38-40; Track Team, '37-
38; Choir, '37-'39

AVIS MARTIN
Teacher
Rhythmic Club, '36-'40; Choir,
'37-40; Glee Club, '37,

ELLEN HUNT
Teacher
Hiking Club, '38-'37; Writing

CORNELIUS TURNER
Postal Clerk
Track Team, '37-40; Boys' Glee

GEORGE POWERS
Electrical Engineer
Boys' Glee Club, Choir, Radio

DEAN DUNCAN
Counselor
Editorial Board, '37-40

SARAH HUDLEY
Mathematics Teacher
Blue Triangle, '38-'40; Girls'
Glee Club, '38; Ping Pong Club,
'40; Girls' Gym Club, '37-38.

JOSEPH STRAWBRIDGE
Carpenter
Football, '37-'39; Gym, '36-'37;
Booster, '38-39.

ADA WHITE
Home Economics Teacher
Solo Club, '37-39; Writing Club,
'39; Girls' Dramatic Club, '39;
Negro History Club, '39-40

MARVEL MINGO
Vocalist
Singing Club; Girls' Glee
'39; Choir, '39-'40.

PAUL CORNER
Vocalist
City Club, '39; Table Tennis
Club, '37-'39.

MARY WILLIAM
Vocalist
Club, Glee Club, Girl
Association

LOUISE STEPHEN
Vocalist
Singing Club, '39-40; Girls'
Glee Club, '39-40

LILLIAN PROCTOR
Librarian
Negro History Club; Know Your

LUDWALD PERRY
Biologist
Golf Club, '39-40; Band, '39;

IRENE JACKSON
Social Science Teacher
Know Your City Club, '39-37,
National Club, '39-40

MURIEL WALKER
Vocalist
Ping Pong Club, '39-'40; Girls'
Athletic Association

THOMAS SUGGS
Vocalist
'37; Football, '38-39

REUBEN PROUDIE
Vocalist
Ball Team, '38-40; Track Team,

ROSIE ETTA ALTON
Vocalist
Solo Club, '39-40

REMA BELL
Teacher
Student Council, '37-'40; Ping
Pong Club, '39-40.

GEORGE PRICE
Journalist and Poet
Boosters, Ping Pong, '38-'39-'40.

ALICE BELL
Grade School Teacher
Red Fontno Dramatic, '37-38
Summer Scoop, '39-40; National
Honor Society, '39-40



Seniors

June, 1940

MARIE VERDELL JOHNSON
Teacher

Dramatic Club, '35-
'36; Club, '37-40

AUSTIN NICHOLS
Artist

Glee Club, Choir, Track Team;
German Club

MONZELLA LEE
Nurse

Rhythmic Club, '36; Glee Club,
'37-38; Golf Club, '39-40

JOHN MAE JOHNSON
Teacher of Typewriting

JOHN L. LEE
Chemist

SANDY LEE
Postal Clerk

CLAYTON LEE
Concert Singer

MELANIA COTTON

Girls' Gym Club, '39-40;
Typing Club, '36

ARTHUR WESTFIELD

Newspaper Photographer
Club

MAMIE ELNORA HUBBARD

Teacher

THEODORE RANDALL

ROSIE LEE MORGAN

BETTY TORIAN

Postal Clerk
Inc, '36; Star Gazer,
'37-38

VINCENT SAUNDERS

Band, '37-38; Orchestra, '38-
'40; Gym Club, '37; H. Y., '37-
'38

HAZEL JONES

Teacher in Theological School
German Club, '39-40; Negro
Club, '37-38; Mother's
Club, '39-40

THEODORE CHAMBERS

Kindergarten
Hiking Club, '36-'37; Camera
Club, '39-40; H. Y., '37-38

RUBY VILLARS

Physical Education Teacher
Gym Club, Hiking Club, Co-
op. Band, Club, '39-40

LESLIE LEE
Beautician

Girls' Gym Club; Correspond-
ence Club; Etiquette Club

MARIE W. LEE
Teacher

Gym Club, '36-'37; Blue Tri-
angle, '38-39; Ping Pong Club,
'39-40

ALBERTA LEE

SONA LEE

ROSEMARY SHELTON
Kindergarten Instructor

German Club, '39-40; Ger-
man Club, '39-40

LESLIE JACKSON
Art Teacher

Radio, '36; Band, '36; Orches-
tra, '37-39; Checker Champ,
'39-40

LYDIA STONE

Stenographer
Girls' Gym Club, Piano and
Instrumental Club; Boosters
Girls' Athletic Association



Seniors

June, 1940

GAINELL HANCOCK
Teacher of Art
Girls' Rhythmic Club, '36-'40.

GEORGE NORTON
Teacher of Business
Glee Club, Choir, Gym Team, Ping Pong Club.

FRANCES THOMAS
Postal Clerk
Typing, '36, Etiquette '38 Correspondence, '39-'40

NELLIE KEEL
Music Instructor
Piano and Instrumental Ensemble '37-'38, Frederick Doug Debating Society, '39-'40, Club, '38-'39

LEWIS JONES
Physician and Surgeon
Basketball Club, '37-'39, Spanish Club, '39-'40

CALVIN MERRIWEATHER
Government Inspector

VIVIAN JAMES
Teacher
Camera Club, '36-'37, Spanish Club, '38-'39, French Club, '40

VELMA BURTON
Choir, '38-'39, Golf Club, '38-'40, Glee Club, '38-'39

HERSHELL WILLIAMSON
Artist
Choir '37-'40, Boosters, '38-'40, Boys Glee Club, '38

CLEO TAYLOR
Dictation
Ping Pong, '36-'38, Correspondence, '39-'40

FRANCES SIMMS
Physical Education Teacher
Physical Education, '36-'40, Club, '36-'40

MATTIE MARIE MOORE
Secretary
Typing Club, '36-'40, Club, '36-'37

KATHERYN ROSS
 stenographer
Glee Club, Choir, Club, '36-'40

LUCY BERRY
Concert Soloist
Physical Education, '36-'40, Club, '36-'40

DORIS GRAY
Christian Science Nurse
Choir, '38-'40, Girls' Glee Club, '37, Robeson Dramatic Club, '38-'40

CHARLES STURGEON
Fireman or Policeman
Track, '36, Booster, '38-'40, Football, '39-'40.

RODENA BELL
Dress Designer
Red Domino Club, '37, Your City Club, '37-'38, Glee Club, '37

KATIE MAE JACKSON
Broadway
Gym Club, '37, Travelling Club, '38, Golf Club, '40

ROMIE TYLER
Physician
Track, '36-'40, Basketball, '38-'40, Volleyball, '39-'40, S Club, '40.

AUGUST ROBINSON
Physician
Track Team, '37-'40, Boys Glee Club, '37, Choir, '38-'40.

CATHERINE McGUIRE
Portrait Artist
Gym Club, '37-'38, Rhythmic Club, '36-'37, Readers' Club, '39-'40

OLLIE WASHINGTON
 stenographer
Girls' Glee Club, '37-'38, Girls' Gym Club, '37-'40, Spanish Club, '39, Girls' Athletic Association Club, '39

WOODFIN LEWIS
Mathematics Teacher
Gym Club, Glee Club, Choir, Track Team.

EVELYN ARNOLD
Nurse
Glee Club, '39, Negro History Boosters' Club, '37.



Seniors

June, 1940

OTTIE MICHEAU
Robeson Dramatic Club, '37 +
Annual Staff, '38-40

ROBERT McFERRIN
Concert Singer
Choir, '36-40; Solo Club, '37-
'40 German Club.

HARRIET WILLIAMS
Concert Pianist
Rhythmic Club, '37, Etiquette
Club, '38; Camera Club, '39,
Choir, '38-39

SARAH FREEMAN
Teacher
Choir, '37, '38, '39, '40

HERBERT SHARPE
Physical Education Director
37-39 Track Team,
Boosters, '37-'38

RICHARD HANCOCK
Business Man
Drama Club, '38-
Choir, '38

DOMINICA BORDEAUX
Dress Designer
Blue Triangle Club, '37-40; Glee
Club, '38 Ping Pong Club,
'39, Annual Staff, '40.

RUTH GIBBS
Teacher
Typing Club, Journalism Club,
Know Your City Club, Camera
Club

RAYE LITTLE
Writer
Track Team, '36, Hi-Y, '39-'40
Debating Team, '40 Student
Council, '38-40

DORIS BERRY
Dancer
Rhythmic Club, '39-40,
Ball Team, '39 Hockey Team,
'39, Basketball Team, '39

MADEI TREAD
Foreign Language Teacher
French Club, '40, Blue Triangle
Club, '38-'40; Girls Rhythmic
Club, '37-'40; National Honor
Society, '39-40

LOIS ADAMSON
Grade School Teacher
Red Domino Dramatic, '36-'37,
Know Your City, '37-38, Ping
Pong Club, '39-'40.

JEAN OLIVER
Teacher
National Honor Society, '39-'40
Blue Triangle, '37-40, German
Club, '38, Ping Pong Club, '37-
'38.

VAL MYERS
Teacher
National Honor Society, '39-
'40, Blue Triangle, '37-40,
German Club, '38, Ping Pong
Club, '37-38.

CONSTANCE HOFFMAN
Nurse
Red Domino, '38,
City, '27-38; Handicraft Club,
'38, Table Tennis, '40

ROBERT R HUDSON
Civil Service Worker
Boys' Glee Club, '38, Spanish,
'40.

ALLENE KNIGHTEN
Music Instructor
Honor Society, '39-'40, Blue Tri-
angle, '39-'40, Choir, '38-'40,
Annual Staff, '40

EDNA STE FULBRIGHT
Art Teacher
Blue Triangle Club, '37-'40,
Choir, '38-40 Ping Pong Club,
'37-38, Rhythmic Club, '38

ROBERT PAYNE
3-'40; Fisher Council,
Young Citizens Board,
'39, Golf Club, '38-40.

EARL COOK
Chiropractor
Basketball Team, '38-39, Track
Team, '37-'40, Hi-Y, '38-'40
Fisher Council, '38

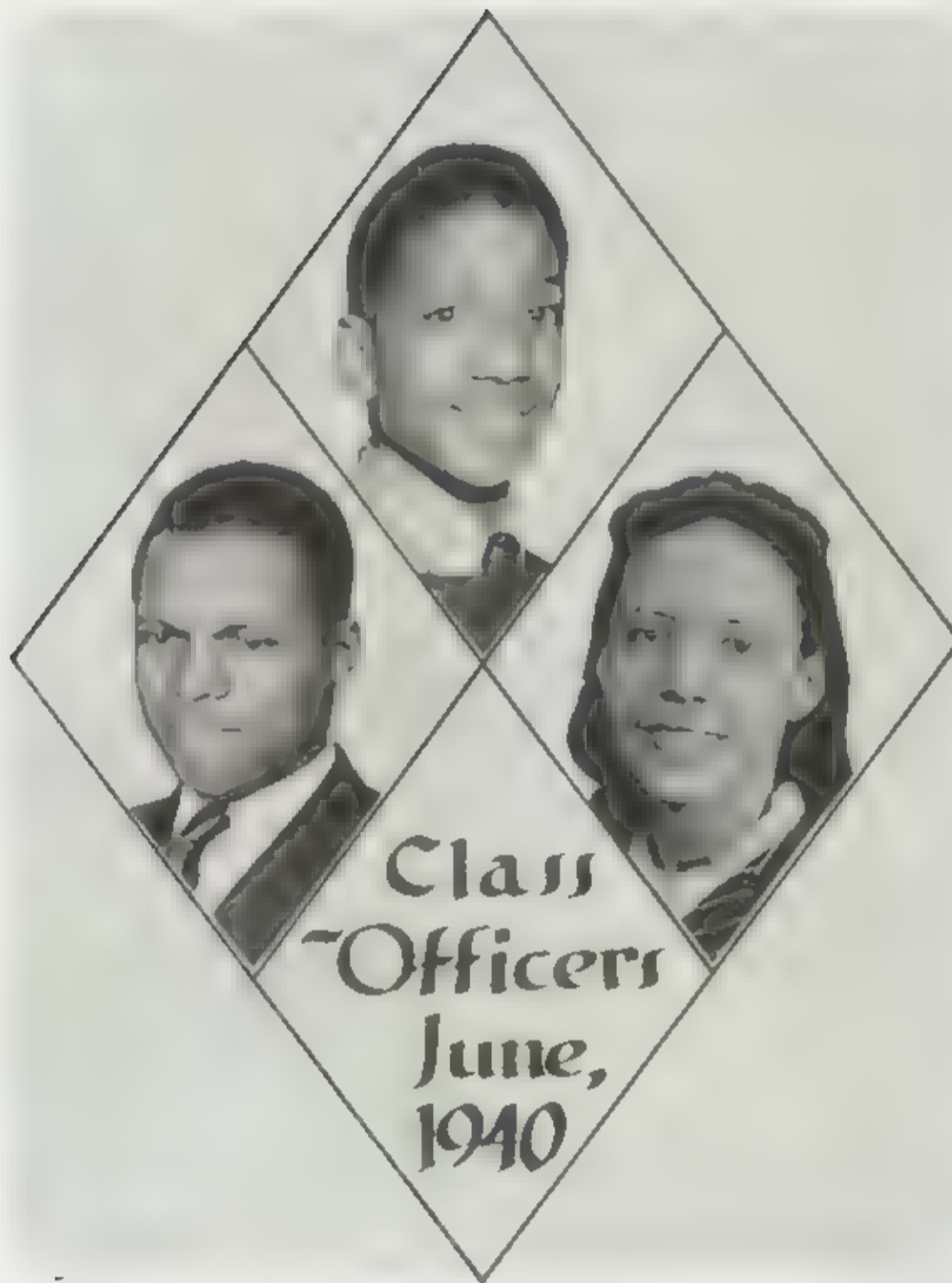
ARLETT WELMORE
Teacher
National Honor Society, '39-
'40, Blue Triangle, '37-40,
German Club, '38, Ping Pong
Club, '37-38.

JANE BOWLES
Social Worker
National Honor Society, '39-
'40, Blue Triangle, '37-40,
German Club, '38, Ping Pong
Club, '37-38.

WILLIAM WRIGHT
Artist
Hi-Y, '39-'40 Ping Pong, '37-
'38, Auto Mechanic, '39-'40,
Artist Club, '37-38

GUYRENA KNIGHT
English Teacher
Honor Society, '39-'40; Annual
Staff, '40; Rhythmic Club, '37-
'40, Summer School, '39-40





Class
Officers
June,
1940

JOHN STAPLES

ROBERT EDWARD LACON

ELIZABETH WALSH

Seniors

January, 1940

MAX N. JERRY
Teacher
Camera Club, '37, Gym Club,
36, Handicraft, 39

OULENIS WHITFIELD
Physical Education Teacher
Camera Club, '37, Gym Club,
36, Handicraft, 39

FRANDALLA CARRETT
Teacher
Camera Club, '37, Gym Club,
36, Handicraft, 39

PHYLLIS BUTLER
Teacher
Good English, '36-'37, Spanish
Club, '37-'39, Glee Club, 37-'38.

MAURICE PARKIN
Teacher
Orchestra and Band, '36-'38,
Cartoon Club, 36, Swing Band,

ICELINA MIXON
Nurse
Hiking Club, '36, Solo and In-
strument, '37, Check Club, 37

MARVELLA MATTINGLY
Student
Good English, 36, Red Domino,
37, Spanish, '38

OSCAR LONG
Music Teacher
Glee, '35-'37, O-
29, Piano Ensem-

FRANCES JOHNSON
Physical Education
Glee, '35-'37, O-
29, Piano Ensem-

MAROON AND WHITE

January, 1940

FERMAN STREET

ELLEN M. EDWARDS
Domestic Science Teacher

BESSIE LAWRENCE

J. VELYN OLDHAM

Sh. C. H.
1940

ELIZABETH HARRIS
Teacher
Cable 336-40

CHARLES L. EVANS
Athletic Club 336-40

INEZ EVANS

DEAN McCLENDON

HOLLY MAE BUTLER
Athletic Club 336-40



Seniors

RAYMOND JONES
Civil Engineer

Gym Team, '36; F. A. C. C. Club, '36; Typing Club, '36; F. A. C. C. Club, '36.

CONSTANCE GRAHAM
Nurse

Ir. Boost. Club, '36; F. A. C. C. Club, '36.

LEON McFARLAND
Student

JUSTINE TURNER
Grade School Teacher
Gym Team, '36; Ta. de Tennis, '38-39.

EVELYN WILLIAMS
Domestic Science Teacher

How Your City Club, '36; Typing Club, '36; F. A. C. C. Club, '36.

LARRY WILLIAMS
Musician

F. Club, '37-40; F. A. C. C. Club, '36.

CHARLES LOWENS

JOHN McCLENDON
Art Teacher

OLIVIA VAILS
Physical Education Teacher
F. A. C. C. Club, '36-38; F. A. C. C. Club, '36-37; Rhythmic Club, '37-38.

PRESTON HICKS
Local Education Teacher

January, 1940

NANCY FIELDS
Technographer

Club, '34, Chess Club
Gym Team, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38

INEZ EVANS
Handcraft

Hand Craft Club, '36, '37, '38
Club, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45
Red Darning Club, '38

PINK HARRIS
Artist

Art Club, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45

GERALDINE HOLLAND
Grade School Teacher

Year Club, '38, '39, '40

EDWARD BENHOW
Principal School Teacher

ARZELLA MCKINNEY
Nurse

MARY PENNY

Hand Craft Club, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45

EMMA FORD
Grade School Teacher

Hand Craft Club, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45
Know Your City Club, '37
Sports Club, '38

EDWARD HAMILTON
Lawyer

Gym Club, '38, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45

EARL REED

H-Y, '38, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45
School Council, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45



Seniors

PAMOUS WALLACE

ETTA FOWLER
Nurse

Team, '36-'37 Jr Booster
'38 Typing Club, '38-'40

DE WITT BILLINGSLEY
Pharmacist

Club, '36-'37 '38-'39
Student Council, '38-'39

ORA LEE RICHARDSON

MARY LEE

ABIGAIL KNOX
Nurse

Gym Club, '36-'40 '41-'42 Club
'40-'41 Know Your City Club
'42-'43

LEONARD EDWARDS
Undertaker

Camera Club, '37, Radio Club,
'38 Boxing Club '39

LEROY HICKS
Radiant Med Clerk
Auto Mechanic, '36 Gym
Trench Club, '38
Org Club

VIRGIE MAE
Director Science Teacher
Good High School
Sports Club

JUANITA BROCK

Typing Club, Gym Club,
'38, Golf Club '39

January, 1940

ALINE WATKINS
Dress Designer

Hiking Club, '36 Know Y
City Club, '37

ELAINE SUTER

Glee Club, '36 Orchestra, '37-
'39 1000 ft. 37-39

ARNOLD WILLIAMS
Electron Beam

Glee Club, '37-38 Gym Team
10 City Y 37-40 Track

CLINTON HARRIS

Physical Education Teacher

NATHALIE FISHER
Grade School Teacher

Gym Club, '36; Typing Club
'36-37; Spanish Club, '37
Golf Club, '38-40

ALICE KIRKMAN

Nurse

JOSEPHINE NEAL
Nurse

Creative Writing, 39

FLOYDZELL JACKSON
English Teacher

Football, 37-38, Span
Gym Team Roster

PERRY COLEMAN

Artist

WILLIAM JOHNSTON
Doctor

Gym Team, 36 Ping Pong Club
17 Auto Mechanic 38



Seniors

VAN DORN WILLIAMS
Grade 1

Glee Club, '36; Choir, '38-'39;
Gym Team '36; Ping Pong '38.

EFFIE SUTTON
Nurse

Houstons, '39; Typing Club, '38;
Orchestra, '37-'38.

ELVESSIE JONES
Nurse

Good English Club, '37, G
1; Ping Pong
am, '38, Golf

JULIA STEVENSON
Education

Girls' Gym
Ensemble '38, '39, '40

MARION WATSON
Education Major

His-Y, '37-'40; Orchestra '36-'40;
Camera Club, '39-'40; French
Club, '39-'40.

ELOISE DRUMMOND
Education

Golf Club, '30; G
'37-'38; Track and Field, '38.

SARA COURON
Teacher

Houstons Club, '37-'39; Food
Club, '38-'40; Know Your City
, '40.

ELIJAH COOPER
Chick

VIRGINIA CHERRY
Kindergarten Teacher

Gym Club, '38; Glee Club, '36;
100 Triangle, '37-'38; French

ADA PIPES

January, 1940

BERNADINE THORNELBY

English 1

DOROTHY MOSELEY

French

ALVIN ALEXANDER

Worker

JOSEphine NEAL

Creative Writing 3

JACK FLEM

CLETUS BORDEAUX

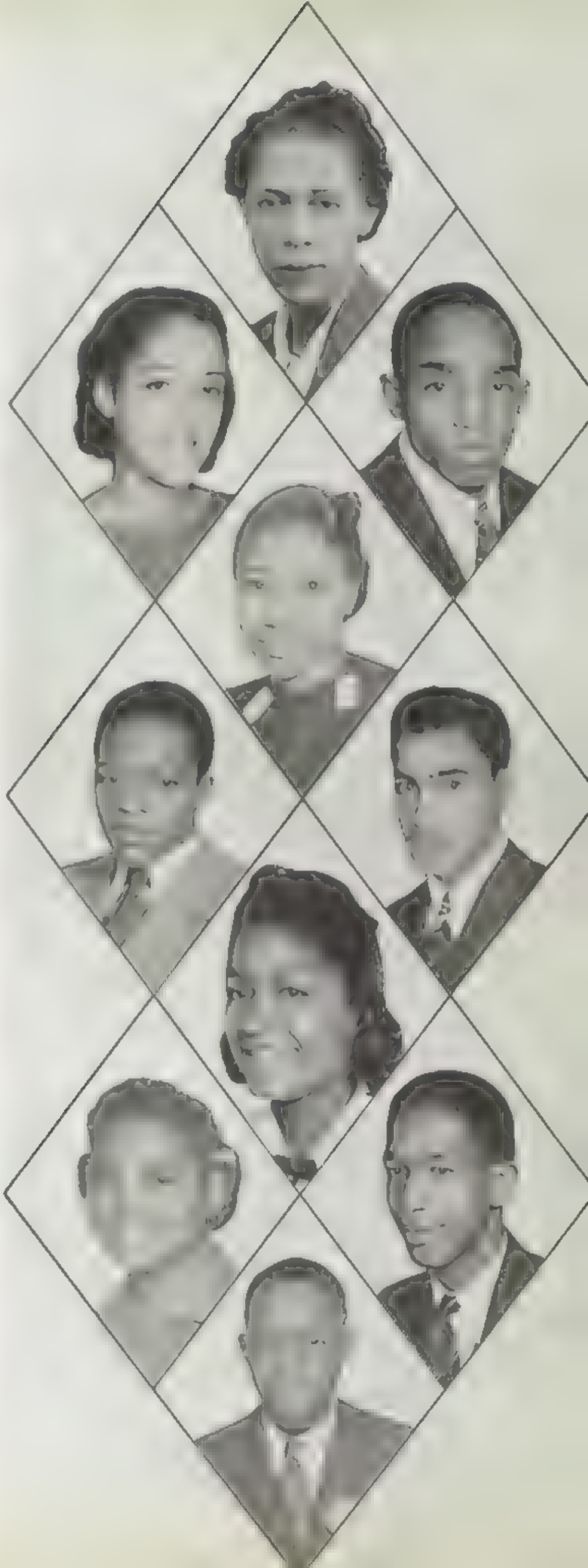
WILLIE LEE ASKEW

THEONIA SMOOT

English 1

HELEN S. CRODY

RESCUE



Seniors

FRANCES ATKINS
Seamstress

Know Your City Club, '38; Blue Triangle, '38-40; Spanish Club, '39

ROBERTA BANKS
Detective

Gym Team, '36; Spanish Club

FRANK WOODSON
Physician

Glee Club, '38-'39; Gym Team, '38-40; Harvard Award, '39

HENRY BERRY
Contractor

Social Orchestra, Camera Club, Music Band Ensemble

LOUISE KESSLER

ARTHUR WOODSON
Mechanical Engineer

Choir, '38-40; Gym Team, '38-40; Track, '36-39; Solo Club

BERENICE LYONS
Social Service Worker

Glee Club, '36-40; Harvard Award, '37-'39; Library Club, '39; Blue Triangle

JESSE SHANKLIN

Choir, '37-'40; Book Lovers' Club, '37; Red Domino, '36-39; Mixed Octet, '39

LUTITIA HUGHES
Beautician

Hiking Club, '37; Know Your City, '38; Etiquette, '3

RUFUS YOUNG
Social Service Worker

Hi Y. Club, '38-40; Harvard Award, '37-'39; Library Club, '39; Blue Triangle

January, 1940

ERNESTINE WOOTEN

FREDERICK ALSTON

Architectural Drafts

Aeroplane Club, '36; Gym Team,
'36-'40; Glee Club, '37-'38; H-
Y, '39-'40.

PERMALE SMITH

Music and Instruction
'38; Typing Club, '38;
History Club, '39-'40; I
'40.

VELMA GAIKINS

Mathematics Teacher

'39-'40; Spanish Club
'39; Typing Club, '36.

HELEN WOODS

Nurse

Camera Club, '38-'40; Hiking
Club, '36.

EDWARD EDMONDSON

Choir, '37-'40; Typing Club
Spirit of Summer, '38-'39.

JAMES SUGGS

Electrical Engineer

'37; Posters, '39; Auto Club,

HENRIETTA BUFORD

Dietitian

Girl Scouts, '37-'38;
No. 38-'39; Student Council,
'39-'40; Typing Club, '38.

QUEEN ESTHER COTTON

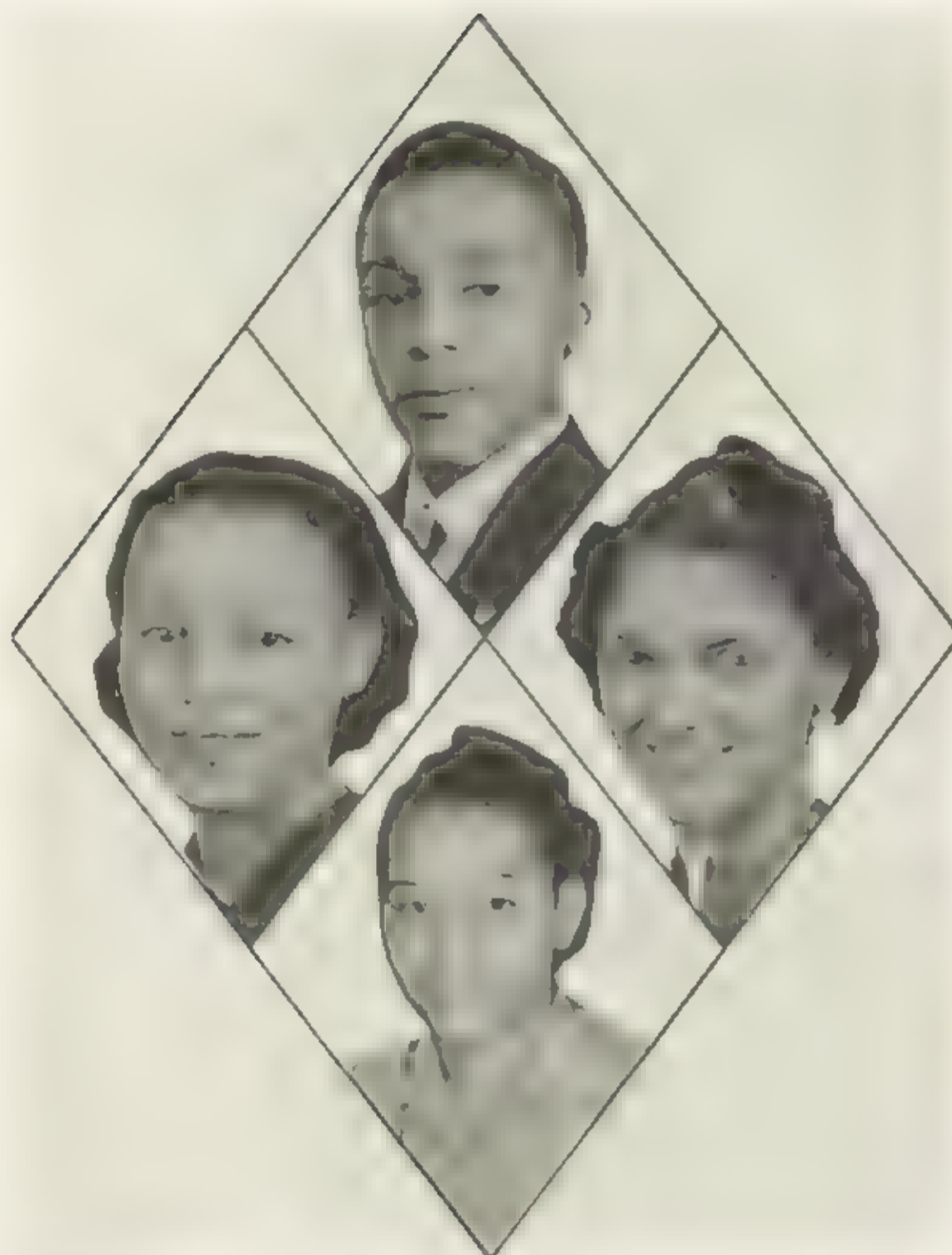
Sewing Club, '36-'37; Solo Club,
'38; Glee Club, '38;
Club, '37.

ANN JOHNSTON

Typing Club, '36;
'38; Glee Club,
'39.



Seniors



ELMER HARVEY,

Class President

Editor

Gym Team, '36-'40; Glee Club,
'36-'37; Club, '37-'40; Hi-Y,
'38-'40

MARY LOUISE TURNER

Writer

Student Council, '38-'40; Honor
Society, '39-'40; Blue Triangle,
'36-'40; French Club, '37-'38

BETTYE EDMONDSON

Class Treasurer

Varia

Reading Club, '36-'37; Typing
'36; Pantomime, '38; Ex-
quisite, '39

MABEL THAMES

Vice-President of Class

Physical Education Teacher

Basketball, '37-'40; Volleyball,
'38-'39; Boosters, '39-'40; Drum
and Bugle, '39

SENIORS





A New Day

In hopefulness, our hearts have heard
The ancient tribal drum
While through the mist and mire and darkness
We have come.

Our days knew not the shining sun,
Our nights knew not the moon,
But courage in the face of trials
Was our boon.

Great God, to whom our dusky eyes
Have upward turned to pray,
Help us to find the blessed light
Of a new day.

Naomi C. Long.



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Mr. W. L. Skinner
Mr. W. T. Smith
Miss L. R. Williams

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Miss C. M. M. Spotts

MUSIC

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Mr. W. D. Walton

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SPEECH

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HEALTH DIVISION

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Mr. C. Marshall

Miss A. K. Rhodes

Mr. L. V. Williams

Miss W. E. Woods



Mr. Herman S. Dreer
Assistant Principal
and
Authority on Negro History

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY OF NEGRO HISTORY

As other races and nations advance upon the basis of their achievement, so must the Negro. Mohammed Askia, the conqueror; Moshoeshoe, the statesman; Booker Washington, the educator and apostle of inter-racial goodwill; Frederick Douglass, the champion of democracy; Toussaint L'Ouverture, the general; and Matzeliger, the inventor, bear witness to the versatility and the genius of the Negro. No one can know the history of the Negro as the parent race of civilizations and regard himself as inferior.

May this Annual of the Sumner High School, dedicated to Negro achievement, be read carefully by boys and girls of various races! All need to know that the Negro has given signally not only to our American civilization, but also to other civilizations of the world.

Greetings:

This 1940 edition of the *Maroon and White* is a distinct contribution by pupils of the Sumner High School. It represents cooperation of teachers and pupils with the Sponsor and Staff. I am pleased to extend congratulations to those who have labored diligently in this publication.

Sincerely,

G. D. BRANTLEY, *Principal.*



Mr. George Dennis Brantley
Principal of
Charles Sumner High School



A Diamond Jubilee

"That, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held slaves within any states or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free . . . And upon this Act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of our kind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Just seventy-five years ago, the Emancipation Proclamation gave a new birth of freedom to approximately four million wearied Negro slaves. These people had been in America since its very beginning and had shared its hardships and burdens as the young country grew in wealth and power. During this era, when slavery often reached the point of inhuman brutality, one solace to the hearts of these people was the soul stirring spirituals which they sang. In these songs were poured the cry of human beings under the cruel lash of slavery—the lament of doubts and fears—and a dismal feeling of misery. But when Abraham Lincoln issued that great document on January 1, 1863, in spite of his dark past, the Negro was able to lift his head and see a gleam of light beyond another tomorrow. That page of life which was dark and blotted was turned over to a shining new leaf, ready to record his achievements in the forthcoming years. And so, in this streamlined era of 1940, we celebrate a Diamond Jubilee — a praise of and thanksgiving for some progress of the Negro race.

Allens Knighten.

Maroon and White Annual Staff

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Westey East

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ASSISTANT PHOTOGRAPHER

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Dedication

To those men who have worked so intensively
for more than twenty years in the interest of
the Negro race;

Who, by their untiring efforts, have succeeded
in making a place for the Negroes in the
professions,

Who, by their leadership and inspiration have
been a stimulant to the race,

Who, in recognition of recent merits, have
established the present National Negro Achieve-
ment Week;

We, with deepest gratitude and understanding
of their value to the race, do dedicate this
volume of the Maroon and White to the Omega
Psi Phi Fraternity



THE MAROON AND WHITE



Hundred and Fo
SAINT LOUIS, MIS
VOLUME TWENTY

